"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair and slightly colder today; fair Saturday; fresh northwest winds.
For full weather report see page 17.

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THIRD ULTIMATUM BY 'LEAK' HUNTERS

Pacific in Tone, It Will Limit Data Desired in Wall Street to Bear Operations.

TRACING CAPITAL MESSAGES

Rules Committee Tries to Find Who Talked to Washington on Wilson's Peace Note.

DECISION MUZZLES LAWSON

Neither He Nor Mrs. Visconti Will Be Heard Here, If at All—Henry Pleased at Progress.

A third ultimatum, modified in form, will be submitted to members of the New York Stock Exchange this morning in connection with the inquiry which the House Rules Committee is conducting in an effort to determine whether any one profited by a "leak" at the time of the publication of President Wilson's first peace note.

The decision to grant further concessions to the brokers who were called upon in two previous ultimatums issued on Tuesday and Wednesday to furnish the records of all Stock Exchange transactions involving 100 shares of stock or more from Dec. 10 to 23, with the names of the customers involved, was reached at a conference lasting several hours at the Wall Street offices of Carter, Ledyard & Milburn, counsel for the Stock Exchange. At its conclusion Sherman L. Whipple, counsel for the Rules Committee, made this statement:

"In order still further to expedite responses to the request for immediate information from brokers on the part of the Rules Committee, modifications have been made, a statement of which will be sent out by the Stock Exchange tomorrow morning."

While the conference was on in Wall Street, Chairman Robert L. Henry of the Rules Committee said at the Biltmore Hotel that he had sent telegrams to members of the committee in Washington announcing that the inquiry sessions would be resumed at the Custom House here on Monday morning. He did not take part in the downtown conference or refer to the likelihood of a third ultimatum during an interview. He did say, however, that brokers were making returns already and that "the committee will have everything it wants within five days." He said he intended going to Washington last night.

Expect to Simplify Work.

Information concerning the latest modifications was guarded carefully by Mr. Whipple, Samuel F. Streit, a Governor of the Stock Exchange and Chairman of its Committee on Clearing House, and Walter F. Taylor of counsel for the Exchange, who were present at the conference. Mr. Streit did say that the modifications would "simplify the work to an enormous extent." It was learned also that Mr. Whipple was the one who dictated the statement of modifications to a stenographer which the Exchange is to send out. This message was headed, "In explanation of the request made by the Rules Committee to the Board of Governors, counsel for the Rules Committee states":

The general feeling among brokers was that the new demand would limit itself to a request for information concerning "short sales," the only transactions which would figure in any effort to make use of knowledge obtained through a "leak." Records of stocks bought outright or of operations in stocks known as investment stocks, also may be eliminated, thus limiting the demand on the brokers to purely speculative operations of the kind which feature a "bear" movement in the market.

Modifications of this kind would make it unnecessary for brokers to furnish the names of thousands of customers whose operations could not possibly have been involved in any way with a "leak." It would also make it possible for brokers who were unwilling voluntarily to surrender the names of customers to get into touch with those clients who went short heavily on war stocks during the period of turmoil, and endeavor to obtain from them permission to furnish the information demanded. It was admitted yesterday that the larger houses could not have hoped to make this canvass of all their customers, information about whom was demanded in the first ultimatum issued by the committee.

Despite the fact that both Mr. Whipple and Chairman Henry had said that the brokers were willing to comply with the demands made upon them in the resolutions sent out by the Stock Exchange Wednesday night, there was much talk to the contrary in financial circles. Some brokers said privately that they would not comply with the "request" and would simply let events shape themselves by ignoring the committee on the theory that the committee would find it a physical impossibility to cite all for contempt before it went out of existence on March 4. This kind of talk was dropped for the time, however, last night, pending publication of the new demands. There was a feeling that the situation eventually would so shape itself so that most of the brokerage houses would not be invaded.

Hunt for Bear Raiders Suspected.

The word that went around was that the worst of the "scare" was over, so far as the great majority of the brokerage firms was concerned, and that there was little or no danger of the names of customers being publicly revealed. One broker expressed the opinion that the committee was running for certain men who frequently operated extensively in "short sales," and was anxious to get all the information possible concerning their operations for the purpose of examining them when they were called later as witnesses. He called attention to the fact that the committee had sought eagerly to demonstrate the "iniquities" of "short selling," and that its Chairman, Mr. Henry, was the father of a bill in Congress to put an end to the practice and bring

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French Deputies Discussing Balkans in Secret Session

PARIS, Jan. 25.—The Chamber of Deputies held a secret session today lasting four hours. The session will be resumed tomorrow.

The Chamber decided this morning by a vote of 289 to 187 to hold the secret session. The calendar was called for discussion of interpellations on the present situation of the expeditionary corps in Macedonia and the developments at Athens on Dec. 1-2.

Premier Briand, at last week's session, promised to give the Chamber an explanation and all details in these connections.

MRS. BYRNE WEAKER, STILL FASTS IN CELL

Birth-Control Prisoner May Be Fed by Force if Her Hunger Strike Continues.

HER SISTER IS INDICTED

Gov. Whitman Will Hear Plea for Woman—Bail Ready for Mrs. Sanger.

With Mrs. Ethel Byrne, birth control advocate, growing steadily weaker at the end of seventy-two hours of her hunger strike in the workhouse on Blackwell's Island, the Department of Correction yesterday for the first time took seriously the threat of the prisoner to starve herself to death if forced to serve out her thirty-day sentence. It was announced that semi-daily bulletins on her condition would be issued, and preparations were made to feed her by force in the workhouse hospital if her condition grew serious.

Except to make refusals of proffers of food and water and to submit to two cursory examinations, Mrs. Byrne spent the day in bed reading. For the first time since she has been in the workhouse, she consented to wash her face and hands.

The recommendation of the Committee of One Hundred that Mrs. Byrne end her hunger strike because she was too valuable for the "cause" to lose, was delivered to her yesterday. Her reply, as delivered through her attorney, J. J. Goldstein, was this:

"With the Health Department reporting 6,000 deaths a year in the State from illegal operations on women, one more death won't make much difference, anyway."

The following bulletin on Mrs. Byrne's condition was issued from the office of the Commissioner of Correction in the Municipal Building at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, based on an examination made at 9:30:

Pulse—Normal.
Temperature—Practically normal.
Respiration—Normal.
General Physical Condition—Fair.
Heart Sound—Good.
Cell clean.
Moderately cheerful.
Walked to bathroom and returned twice in order to wash some handkerchiefs.
Has refused food and drink.

At 5 o'clock last night this statement was issued on an examination made at 4:30 o'clock:

Blood Pressure—Normal.
Heart Sound—Normal.
Respiration—Normal.
Temperature—Normal.
Pulse Rate—93, somewhat accelerated.
Has not taken food; cannot say as to water; washed her hands and face; cell is clean.
Exercise—Walking to and from the bathroom.
General Physical Condition—Fair, somewhat weakened.

The examinations were made by Dr. Irma R. Howard, the workhouse physician.

May Be Fed by Force.

Everyone on the Island has taken an interest in the woman's hunger strike, and her every movement is being noted with interest. Her perfect health, although she is not robust, has made the effects of her abstinence hard to observe. However, those in authority confidently expect that she will not be able to endure hunger longer than two or three more days without serious consequences. If these develop, Mrs. Byrne will be taken into the hospital, strapped on a table, and fed.

Commissioner of Correction Lewis issued a statement yesterday in which he said:

"Prisoners accustomed to old prison and social conditions are filled with cynicism and firmly believe that only fools try to rely upon their own efforts—that anything and everything may be secured by influence, by intrigue, by chicane, and even by the use of money.

"One of the prize privileges is that of receiving visitors. Whenever a prisoner of high social standing in the outside world comes to prison, those on the inside watch every movement and clap their hands with glee whenever they observe in the treatment of this individual anything which confirms their cynicism.

"I trust, therefore, that I may have the full support of the friends of Mrs. Byrne in carrying out our rules with respect to visits to Mrs. Byrne."

Attacks Anti-Birth Control Law.

Mrs. Byrne's attorney appeared before Justice Cropsey in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday morning to ask for a certificate of reasonable doubt in the conviction of his client, and also that she be released on bail pending an appeal. Mr. Goldstein said that the law under which Mrs. Byrne had been convicted was unconstitutional. Assistant District Attorney Anderson replied that Mrs. Byrne's birth control propaganda had come into the possession of high school girls "and others of tender age" and that her clinic had constituted a menace to the welfare of the community. Justice Cropsey, after listening to the lengthy argument, reserved decision.

Mrs. Margaret Sanger, sister of Mrs. Byrne, and who will be tried Monday in Special Sessions on the same charge on which he sister was convicted, was indicted yesterday by a Kings County Grand Jury. She was arraigned and released on $500 cash bail. District Attorney Lewis said that the handing down of the indictment would enable him to close her clinic in Amboy street. Mrs. Sanger was said last night to have gone to Bridgeport, Conn.

A statement issued last night by the Birth Control League of New York said that friends of the "cause" had made provision to furnish bail in any amount for Mrs. Sanger on Monday.

Mrs. Amos R. E. Pinchot said last night that Governor Whitman had agreed to see a committee of the Committee of One Hundred on behalf of Mrs. Byrne in Albany next Wednesday.

President Wilson will be asked today to make an appointment with a committee of New York women who wish to urge him to support a Federal measure permitting birth control teaching.

HAVANA REACHED IN 36 HOURS via Atlantic Coast Line, 4 all steel trains daily. 1186 B'way. Tel. Madison Sq. 1400.—Advt.

Continued on Page 2.

WILSON REBUKES A DEFENSE BODY

Resents Attack on Militia System Presented by a Maryland Delegation.

THEY CALL IT A DISGRACE

President Replies That This Is Unqualified and an "Offhand Condemnation."

IS STUDYING THE QUESTION

Says Universal Service Takes Men from Civil Life Just as the Present System Does.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—His voice showing indignation, President Wilson sharply resented today what he characterized as "offhand condemnation" of the present National Guard system of the country, embodied in a memorial presented to him at the White House by a delegation from the Maryland League for National Defense. The memorial was signed by some of the leading men of Baltimore.

It asked the President to recommend to Congress the enactment of a law providing for universal national compulsory military training and service. It also asked him to recommend in the meantime the enactment of a law to authorize the proper authorities to draft into the ranks of the regular army a sufficient number of men to police the Mexican border.

The memorial said the United States was in "actual present danger of being involved in the European war," that Secretary Lansing had given warning that we are "drifting toward the verge of war," and that we "have practically no army at this time available for our defense in case we are attacked by any of the armed Governments of the world." It condemned the resort to the use of the militia for the defense of the Mexican border by asserting that "such a system is a disgrace to a civilized people."

Major Randolph Barton, spokesman of the delegation, read the memorial, and then Dr. Hugh Hampton Young of Johns Hopkins University read a statement on behalf of Drs. Welch, Finney, and other members of the group of Johns Hopkins medical scientists, urging compulsory military training to improve the health of the young men of the country.

President Wilson listened courteously and patiently to the reading of the resolutions and then surprised his visitors by the vigor of his dissent. He objected to the manner in which the memorial attacked the National Guard system of the country and the effects of the use of the militiamen along the Mexican border.

The President's Reply.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I do not need to prove to you or anybody my deep interest in this subject. I will frankly say to you I would have been more impressed by this memorial if it had been expressed in more restrained language. From some of the unqualified statements in this paper I must frankly dissent. I think it due to my colleagues on the hill (the Capitol) to say so at this off-hand condemnation of the system which they adopted after long debate upon the urgency of many of the leading citizens of the country; it is the least that I can do. You do not commend a cause which deserves the most serious consideration by presenting it as you have presented it.

"These things impress me the more after what we have heard from the medical societies. Unquestionably physical training is needed and will accomplish a great deal, but it can be had without compulsory military service, and compulsory military service does not meet the difficulties which you have alluded to. Any brief service in the army of the United States withdraws men from civil pursuits just as much as the recent service on the border does. No service except a standing army with professional soldiers prevents that occasional and frequent withdrawal of men from civil pursuits. That may be inevitable, but what you are proposing does not meet the difficulty which you condemn. These things are of the utmost intricacy and difficulty and are not to be settled ex cathedra. And yet notwithstanding the fact that I think you have gone too far, I will say to you that, of course, this will have my most serious consideration. It is receiving serious consideration with the country, and we in Washington, of course, share and feel the great tides of opinion in the United States. I am sure that, speaking, if I may speak for the members of the House of Representatives and the Senate, we are all desirous of doing the wise thing for the defense of the country, and it must and will be done, but we must not close debate by having too dogmatic an opinion as to a method of difficulty.

"I know that you will understand the spirit in which I make that protest and this statement."

The memorial was signed by such prominent Marylanders as Henry Stockbridge, Judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, Alexander Brown, a banker; William L. Marbury, a leading attorney; Robert Garrett, W. Cabell Bruce, Devlin Lewis, William Ingle, banker; Phillips Lee Goldsborough, former Governor of Maryland; John B. Ramsey, and others.

Text of the Memorial.

The text of the memorial to which the President took exception is as follows:

"The Maryland League for National Defense, representing, as we believe, the views and feelings of an overwhelming majority of the people of our State, begs to urge upon your attention a matter of vital importance to our country at this time.

"It has become manifest that, notwithstanding, and it may be because of, the insistent and persistent effort of our Government to maintain strict neutrality, the United States is in actual present danger of becoming involved in the European war. Our Secretary of State, in a very recent statement, has warned us that we are 'drifting toward the verge of war.'

"No people who have preserved their sanity and have not been seized with that form of madness which the ancients believed the Gods were accustomed to inflict upon those upon whom they

Continued on Page 2.

Germans Deporting Serbs; Put Them to Work in Trenches

PARIS, Jan. 25.—The following statement from the Serbian Press Bureau is forwarded from Corfu by the Havas correspondent:

"Todor Javanovitch, escaped from Bulgarian slavery, has reached our lines. He recounts that he, with other peasants, was deported by force before the Bulgarian retreat, and compelled to labor in trenches under the artillery fire of the Serbians and their allies. Every male above boyhood was taken from all the villages into slavery. Fifteen hundred were so taken from Souhodol, under control of German officers."

Javanovitch complained of poor food and hard labor, and said numerous deaths resulted.

PRESENTS DOM PEDRO AS INSPIRING WILSON

Frederic Harrison Writes of Finding "In Our Archives" an "Unpublished Document."

A PEACE PLEA TO LINCOLN

"Must Be Without Victory," "Shake Hands All Round," and Other Pat Phrases in This Remarkable Discovery.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 26.—The Morning Post prints this letter from Frederic Harrison:

"I have had access to a State document, preserved in the archives of the United States of America, which as yet is unpublished, but it may interest Britons in the present matter of international diplomacy. It was an imperious summons to peace addressed by Dom Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil, to Abraham Lincoln in the crisis of the civil war. Lincoln had just been returned President for the second time in 1864, and Grant and Sherman were about to open their grand march southward, which finally crushed the slave drivers' rebellion. The language used by his Majesty so closely resembles the imperial rescript to the Senate just delivered by President Wilson that one thinks the President had recently looked up the Emperor's mandate, and its words were echoing in his mind.

"'I speak,' says his Majesty, 'in the name of humanity and the neutrals of South America, whose industry and commerce are seriously affected by this most unaccountable war between the States of North America.

"'The Confederate States assure me in most friendly ways that they are quite ready to discuss terms of peace. They seek merely to be let alone to be undisturbed in the actual statu quo, so that they may put their large slave population again to work. When the aggressive Federals can show the same pacific spirit, peace will be made and it is inconceivable that the mighty State of which I am Emperor, should play no part in that enterprise. My purpose is to use my authority and my power to guarantee peace and justice throughout the vast American continent. To do so I must have a voice in determining the conditions on which such a peace shall be made permanent.'

"'No peace that does not include the Brazilian Empire can keep the future safe against a renewal of this uncalled-for war. The statesmen of the Confederate States assure me that they have no desire to crush the United States of America, nor do they seek to enforce the Bible principle of slave labor in New England and its allies.'

"'There must be a peace, I say, without victory. Do not keep bad blood. Shake hands and be friends all round. Get to work again—with or without slaves, as each side may prefer. Both of you want the same object, and neither of you can get all your own way. The foundation of peace is equality of the States, whether they be slaveholding or not, and equality of empires and freedom. Mankind is looking for freedom: the slaveholding States are fighting for freedom—the sacred right to employ labor in their own free and peculiar way. Being Emperor of Brazil, I am the only person in high authority who has a right to describe the truth, the blessings of slave labor.'

"'I speak for the friend of humanity in every nation. My voice is that of true liberty throughout the world. Our rich and colored empire is the home of humanity and of liberty. These are Brazilian principles, Brazilian policies. They are the sacred principles of mankind.'

"'So far his Majesty,' adds Mr. Harrison, 'but he got no answer from President Lincoln, who is reported to have said to Mr. Secretary: "Take no notice of this hypocritical swagger. The devil might as well preach a sermon that the only godly peace was to let men and nations have free play to go on breaking the Ten Commandments."'

Frederic Harrison has been a professor of jurisprudence and international law to the Inns of Court, a lecturer at Oxford, and Vice President of the Royal Historical Society, and is the author of a number of philosophical and historical works. In the course of his eighty-six years his avocations have included that of practical joker, the fact has not got into the books of reference or otherwise penetrated to this side of the Atlantic.

CAUCUS FAILS TO ACT.

Senate Democrats Refer Legislative Program Back to Steering Committee

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Democats of the Senate, after a three-hour debate in caucus tonight over a legislative program for the rest of the session, found themselves in such disagreement over measures that should take precedence that the whole subject was referred back to the Steering Committee, with instructions to report to the caucus at a later date.

Water power legislation and the Corrupt Practice bill were among the bones of contention, many Senators expressing the belief that it would be hopeless to put these measures on the program, and declaring neither could be passed by March 4. The Steering Committee will meet tomorrow.

The sense of the caucus seemed to be that railroad legislation should be passed, and the bill to be reported from the Interstate Commerce Committee probably will have right of way for immediate consideration as soon as the caucus can take final action.

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TISZA HINTS OF NEW TEUTON MOVE FOR PEACE WITH 'ACCEPTABLE' TERMS; LLOYD GEORGE WIDENS COLONIES' AID

PREMIERS FOR WAR COUNCIL

Will Advise on Conduct of Campaign and Peace Negotiations.

SUPREME EFFORT REQUIRED

Dominions Asked to "Exert Their Maximum Strength at a Critical Moment."

SEES A UNITED EMPIRE

Premier Wishes "War-to-a-Finish" Measures to Have Sanction of All Its Members.

OTTAWA, Jan. 25—The following dispatch from London was received today by the Reuter Telegram Company agency here:

Premier David Lloyd George gave an important interview today on the subject of the forthcoming Imperial War Council to the London correspondent of the Australian United Cable Service. The Prime Minister said:

"I do not wish to interfere in any way with the affairs of a great self-governing dominion, but we took the step of urgently inviting the Dominions' Premiers to lead in the War Council despite the fact that it might cause much inconvenience locally, because we desired their advice and assistance in coming to decisions about the conduct of the war and the negotiation of peace.

"Australia knows that I am no jingo. My record contains no journeyings into flamboyant imperialism; yet I regard this Council as marking the beginning of a new epoch in the history of the empire. The war has changed us, Heaven knows. It has taught us more than we yet understand. It has opened a new age for us, and we want to go into that age together with our fellows overseas, just as we have come through the darkness together and shed our blood and treasure together.

To be Members of the War Cabinet.

"The Empire War Council will deal with all general questions affecting the war. The Prime Ministers or their representatives will be temporary members of the War Cabinet, and we propose to arrange that all matters of first rate importance should be considered at a series of special meetings. Nothing affecting the Dominions, the conduct of the war, or negotiations for peace will be excluded from its purview. There will, of course, be domestic questions, which each part of the empire must settle for itself—questions such as recruiting in the United Kingdom or home legislation. Such domestic matters will be our only reservation, but we propose that everything else should be, so to speak, on the table."

"Will the discussion include such matters as the fate of the German colonies?" was asked.

"That is one obvious question," the Premier replied, "but there are many questions of equal moment. All the different problems connected with making peace, as was stated in the Government's invitation, will be threshed out. The war policy of the Empire will be clearly defined, and of great importance is what I may call the preparation for peace That will involve not only demobilization, but such after-the-war questions as the migration of our people to other parts of the Empire, the settlement of soldiers on the land, commerce and industry."

"You have not hesitated to depart from precedent?"

"We certainly have not," answered the Premier, "but in these days we cannot hesitate because we are breaking precedents. The Empire has thrown itself heart and soul into the war, and we would be failing in our duties if we did not take every possible step to see that its leaders get together from time to time.

Dominions' Rights to Aid Decisions.

"You do not suppose that we think that the overseas nations can raise and place in the field armies containing an enormous proportion of their best manhood and not want to have a say, and a real say, in determining the use to which they are to be put? That seems to us an impossible and undemocratic proposition. That is why one of the first acts of the new Government was to ask the overseas Premiers to come over, not to a formal Imperial Conference, but to sit in the executive Cabinet of the empire. That is why we have arranged for a representative of India, which has rendered invaluable service to our common cause, to be present also.

"This implies," suggested the correspondent, "that the conference should meet as soon as possible."

"Certainly," replied Lloyd George, "the war is not won yet, and we want to concert our efforts so that we may exert our maximum strength at the critical moment. Further, we are most anxious that during the last and most trying phase of the war the British Empire may present to the world an absolutely united front. Up to the present the British Government has shouldered responsibility for the policy of the war practically alone. It now wishes to know that in its measures for prosecuting the war to a finish and in its negotiations for peace it will be carrying out a policy

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Says Kaiser on His Birthday Tomorrow May Make Another Move for Peace

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—L'Oeuvre publishes a curious story regarding a new peace move by the Kaiser. It is vouched for by a friend of the author of the famous German war book "J'Accuse." The writer's identity is known to only three Swiss friends, one of whom furnished the information in question. It is known, says L'Oeuvre, that this anonymous writer has reliable sources of information in Germany.

He asserts that the Emperor's letter to the Chancellor regarding peace proposals was written subsequent to the Chancellor's proposal and did not refer to it, but to a new peace move which the Emperor contemplates making shortly, perhaps next Saturday, on the occasion of his birthday. The Emperor's proposal would take the following line:

"The Allies are posing as future organizers of world peace. My note was to prove my love for peace. Since the Allies rejected my offer, but all adhere to the idea of universal peace, I will be the first promoter of this peace, and propose that all parties meet forthwith to discuss this primordial article of war's ends, namely, the reorganization of future peace."

The Emperor, it is alleged, will on this occasion cite Emanuel Kant, who said: "One day a powerful enlightened nation will establish a basis of federal union and by the adhesion of other nations will extend this union to other civilized nations."

ARMS MUST INSURE PEACE, SAYS ROOT

Tells Security League He Interprets Wilson's Speech in That Sense.

WARNS OF MILITARIST PERIL

If Prussian Ideals Prevail 'American Freedom Will Die While We Live.'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The world peace address of President Wilson to the Senate was interpreted by Elihu Root in a speech here tonight as an admission that there is no way out of war except by preparation for war, and as a denunciation of the course of Germany. He said he was in full sympathy with the purposes of the speech, which contained "much noble idealism."

Mr. Root spoke before the National Security League's "Congress of Constructive Patriotism," beginning a three-day session. He appealed for a return to the "basic principle upon which this Government was founded"—universal military service—as the only adequate measure of defense. American freedom was threatened, he declared, by the principle of "liberty of national evolution" asserted by Germany, the application of which had meant the overwhelming of Serbia and Belgium and which if approved by the world would mean that "our American freedom will surely die, and die while we live."

The former Secretary of State construed Mr. Wilson's proposal for a league of nations for peace as meaning the formation of a convention under which liberty of action would be left to every signatory power to determine its duty toward the maintenance of peace.

"But observe," he added, "that that agreement is worthless, meaningless, unless the nations that enter into it keep their power behind it. It will be a worthless agreement on our part if we haven't a ship or a soldier that we can contribute to the war, if war there ought to be, or to the maintenance of that peace."

Mr. Root turned also to the President's suggestion that the present war must end in a "peace without victory."

"Now, I sympathize with that," he said, "but the peace that the President describes involves the absolute destruction and abandonment of the principle upon which this war was begun. It doesn't say 'Serbia,' it doesn't say 'Belgium,' but there the chosen head of the American people has declared the principles of the American democracy in unmistakable terms, has declared for the independence and equal rights of all small and weak nations, has declared for a Monroe Doctrine of the whole world, precluding all nations from interfering with the independent control of its own affairs by every small nation: from taking away the territory of other nations; from attempting to exercise the coercion of superior power over other nations; for disarmament, for the reduction of these mighty armies and navies. And every word of that declaration, I believe with you, represents the conscience and judgment of the American people, denounces the sacrifice of Belgium and of Serbia and the principles upon which they were made.

No Peace That Doesn't Enthrone Justice.

"Now, one side of that is the declaration that peace must be without victory. Suppose that peace cannot be made without victory, which is the superior? Which is to obtain? Of course, the great end and choice of means become infinitely small. If that peace, the peace that enthrones in the world principles of individual liberty and national right and national subjection to the laws of morals, can be obtained without any further military pressure, then, thank God for it! But if it cannot be obtained without such further military pressure as to end in victory, then let us pray for the victory.

"My friends, so sure am I that the liberty and security of my children's children in this land of ours depends upon the destruction and abandonment of the hated principles of national aggrandizement and immorality, and the enthronement of the principles of nation al responsibility and morality, that, in their behalf, for all the countless generations that are to come after us in our dear land, I am grateful with all my heart to those men who are fighting in the trenches in France and Belgium and

Continued on Page 2.

MOVE IN SENATE TO BAR ALLIANCES

Borah Offers Resolution Reaffirming Washington's Policy Toward Europe.

ALSO THE MONROE DOCTRINE

Idaho Senator Seeks to Open Way for Debate on President's Peace Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The current of opinion in the Senate on the President's address on permanent peace guarantees took another twist today when Senator Borah introduced a resolution calling on the Senate to reaffirm its faith and confidence in the Monroe Doctrine and in the policies of nonintermeddling in European politics advocated by Washington and Jefferson. At Senator Borah's own request the resolution was permitted to lie on the table, from which it can be called whenever he wishes to discuss it. He probably will make a speech on it within a few days.

The resolution follows:

Whereas in December, 1776, George Washington, then President of the United States, declared: "The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is in extending our commercial relations to have with them as little political connection as possible * * *, and that Europe has a set of primary interests which to us has none or a very remote relation; hence she must engage in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artificialities in the ordinary vicissitudes, policies, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities"; and

Whereas, in response to a letter addressed to him by James Monroe, then President of the United States, concerning the policy afterward declared by President Monroe and since known as the Monroe Doctrine, Thomas Jefferson said in reply, "The question presented by the letters you have sent me is the most momentous which has ever been offered to my contemplation since that of independence. That made us a nation. This sets our compass and points the course which we are to steer through the ocean of time opening on us. And never could we embark upon it under circumstances more auspicious. Our first and fundamental maxim should be never to entangle ourselves in the broils of Europe. Our second, never to suffer Europe to intermeddle with cisatlantic affairs. America, North and South, has a set of interests distinct from those of Europe and particularly her own. She should, therefore, have a system of her own, separate and apart from that of Europe"; and

Whereas, James Monroe, President of the United States, afterward amplified this policy, incorporating it in a message to the Congress of the United States, declaring in effect that any attempt on the part of foreign Governments to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere was dangerous to our peace and safety, and setting forth in full the policy which was afterward and ever since has been known as the Monroe doctrine; and

Whereas, the policies thus early announced by Washington, Jefferson and Monroe, and ever since adhered to by this country regardless of political parties, have contributed to the peace and happiness of the people of the United States; and

Whereas, we believe any material departure from these policies would be fraught with danger to the peace and happiness of the people of the United States, involving us in all probability in the controversies of other nations; be it

Resolved, That the Senate of the United States reaffirms its faith and confidence in the permanent worth and wisdom of these policies and shall seek in all matters coming before it touching the interests or affairs of foreign countries to conform its acts to these time-honored principles, so long and so happily a part of our own policy.

Puts a Direct Question.

The resolution is intended to put squarely up to the Senate the question whether it would be willing to have the nation abandon its historic position of refraining from taking part in European politics, which Senator Borah and other Republican leaders maintain is involved in the proposal to join an in-

Continued on Page 2.

DEERFOOT FARM SAUSAGE MEAT For to-morrow's breakfast—a real treat. Made in the country at Southborough, Mass. —Advt.

HUNGARIAN PREMIER FRANK

Lauds President's Address and Suggests Further Exchanges With Us.

SAYS ENTENTE HALTS PEACE

While Teutonic Alliance Is Prepared to Discuss Means to Bring Lasting Settlement.

FOE'S WAR AIMS IMPOSSIBLE

Central Powers Will Fight On Against Such Proposals, He Tells Parliament.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Count Stephen Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, in reply to a question put by a member of the Opposition Party in Parliament concerning President Wilson's address to the Senate has given a hint of further peace negotiations with the United States, according to a Budapest dispatch, which is forwarded by Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent. The dispatch quotes the Hungarian statesman as saying:

"Pursuant to our peaceful policy before the war and our attitude during the war, as well as our recent peace action, we can only greet with sympathy every effort aiming at the restoration of peace. We are therefore inclined to continue a further exchange of views regarding peace with the United States Government. This exchange must naturally occur in agreement with our allies.

"In view of the fact that President Wilson in his address makes certain distinctions between our reply and our enemies' reply, I must especially state that the quadruple alliance declares that it is inclined to enter into peace negotiations, but that at the same time it will propose terms which, in its opinion, are acceptable for the enemy and calculated to serve as a basis for a lasting peace.

"On the other hand, the conditions of peace contained in our enemies' reply to the United States are equivalent at least to the disintegration of our monarchy and of the Ottoman Empire. This amounts to an official announcement that the war aims at our destruction, and we are, therefore, forced to resist with our utmost strength as long as this is the war aim of our enemies.

Insists Entente Blocks Peace.

"In such circumstances it cannot be doubted which group of powers by its attitude is the obstacle to peace, and this group approximates to President Wilson's conception. The President opposes a peace imposed by a conqueror, which one party would regard as a humiliation and an intolerable sacrifice. From this it follows clearly that so long as the powers opposed to us do not substantially change their war aims an antagonism that cannot be bridged stands between their viewpoint and the President's peace aims.

"My second observation has to do with the principle of nationalities. I desire to be brief; therefore, I will not dilate on the question of what moral justification England and Russia have to lay stress on the principle of nationalities in a peace program, which would destroy the Hungarian nation and deliver the Mohammedan population of the Bosporus region into Russian domination. But I say that the whole public opinion in Hungary holds to the principle of nationalities in honor.

"The principle of nationalities in the formation of national States, however, can only prevail unrestrictedly where single nations live within sharply marked ethnographical boundaries in compact masses and in regions suited to the organization of a State. In territories where various races live intermingled it is impossible that every single race can form a national State. In such territories it would only be possible to create a State without national character, or one in which a race by its numbers and importance predominates, thus imprinting its national character.

"In such circumstances, therefore, only that limited realization of the principle of nationalities is possible which the President of the United States rightly expresses in demanding that security of life and religion and individual and social development should be guaranteed to all peoples. I believe that nowhere is this demand realized to such a degree as in both States of the monarchy. I believe that in the regions of Southeastern Europe, which are inhabited by a varied mixture of peoples and nations, the demand for free development of nations cannot be more completely realized than it is by the existence and domination of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

Ready to Help Bring Lasting Peace.

"We feel ourselves, therefore, completely in agreement with the President's demands. We shall strive for the realization as far as possible of this principle in the regions lying in our immediate neighborhood. I can only repeat that, true to our traditional foreign policy and true to the standpoint we took in our peace action, in conjunction with our allies, we are ready to do everything

Continued on Page 2.

that will guarantee to the peoples of Europe the blessings of a lasting peace.

"I beg you to take cognizance of my reply.

"I will guarantee to the peoples of the last previous recorded reference of Count Tisza to peace was in a speech made on Jan. 2, to members of the Hungarian Government party at Budapest. He was quoted as saying, in part:

"If our enemies insist on continuing the absolutely purposeless slaughter, we shall continue fighting either until we succeed in convincing them of the uselessness of their undertakings or until the impulse of self-preservation induces the nations which are being sent to the shambles by their Governments and make an end to the war. We will not be the ones to sue for peace until the impulse of self-preservation induces the enemy to do so."

PRESIDENT'S WORDS OBSCURE TO RUSSIANS

PRESIDENT'S WORDS OBSCURE TO RUSSIANS

Diverse Views on Speech Expressed by Petrograd Papers—

Solution Judged Impracticable.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

London Daily Chronicle.)—President Wilson's notes are a novel form of [illegible] expression. [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the

SAYS ALLIED DRIVE IN WEST WILL WIN

Gen. Maurice Predicts with Emphasis a Decisive Victory in the Coming Spring Push.

ARMY FULL OF CONFIDENCE

Soldiers Have No Thought of Peace Now, He Says, Discussing Wilson's Address.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—A deep impression as to the confidence of British military authorities to achieve victory over the Germans in the offensive on the western front which is to open in the Spring, was made upon American newspaper men today by a statement made by General F. B. Maurice, director of the military operations.

General Maurice said that he wanted to correct the impression that seemed to prevail with many Americans that the British and French armies had reached the limit of their ability in the western campaign and were not able to push on.

"Such an idea," he insisted with vehemence, "is entirely false, and the whole of the British Army, from the high command down to the man in the trenches, is filled with the positive conviction that they are going to push on until the German forces on the western front are utterly routed."

"That means that you expect a decisive victory at arms on the western front?" he was asked.

"Exactly," replied General Maurice with emphasis. "There is not the slightest doubt of it in the minds of our commanders or men. All through the British Army the highest confidence prevails that we have reached a point of superiority over the foe and that with the French we are going to drive him back until he is vanquished. It is going to be a campaign to the bitter end and we are going to win."

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The British Army's views of peace discussions were expressed today by General F. B. Maurice, who asserted that the position of Great Britain was closely analogous to that of the Northern States in the American civil war at its most critical phase, inasmuch as the British, like the North, possessed three great points of superiority—the blockade, man power, and resources of wealth. General Maurice said:

"I want to say something about the peace discussions, again brought to our attention by the President's message, to the Senate. My comments are entirely from a military standpoint.

"If I am correctly informed by extracts from various American papers, it seems that a certain section of American opinion holds that with traditional British bulldog obstinacy we are keeping up a hopeless war without any chance of a favorable termination. The military facts do not sustain such an opinion. In the first interview I gave after the Somme offensive began I was asked point-blank by the correspondent if the great push had begun, and I replied that if by the big push Great Britain's maximum effort were meant my reply must be 'No.' In recalling this I might say I was looking a long way ahead. The condition of Britain, if a historical analogy is followed, may be compared with the position of the Federal States at the critical stage of your last great war. The North had been unfortunate in the early stage of the war, but, like the British, it possessed three great points of superiority, in the blockade, man power, and wealthy resources.

"We started unprepared. We had to make a great army from a very small one, and not only had to supply this vast army but had to find suitable commanders, as you will remember the North also had to do. Our blockade is causing some inconvenience to the United States, but you civil war blockade caused actual starvation in Lancashire, when the mills were compelled to close by lack of cotton. In man power we certainly have not reached the zenith, while the progress of the present war loan will show our wealth stimulate for our purpose.

"People, who are closer to public opinion than I, tell me the vast bulk of our people are not ready to conclude peace. Undoubtedly a small section of our public consider our chances of victory so hopeless that they are willing to make peace on almost any terms, as were certain groups in the Northern States. If the idea that we are stubbornly fighting without hope of victory is at all prevalent, I am sure it will be useful to call the attention of your readers to the civil war analogy. Quoting a higher authority than myself, in the form of General Haig's last dispatch, you can see that the army would consider peace at this stage of the war nothing short of a crime."

ACTIVITY INCREASES ON WESTERN FRONT

Both Sides Chronicle Many Minor Engagements and Sharp Artillery Duels.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—The communication issued by the French War Office tonight reads:

Our artillery carried out destructive fires on the German organizations and batteries in the region of Bures, northeast of Lunéville, and at Hartmannsweilerkopf. The artillery fighting was quite lively in Upper Alsace.

There was no event of importance on the rest of the front.

The statement of the French War Office reads:

After a spirited bombardment the Germans undertook, without success, a surprise attack against our trenches three kilometers southeast of Berry-au-Bac. The enemy left dead on the ground.

Lieutenant Guynemer yesterday brought down his second German airplane for the day near the railroad station at Chaulnes. This brings up to twenty-seven the number of enemy airplanes destroyed by this pilot. Lieutenant Herteaux, on the same day, brought down his seventeenth enemy airplane, which crashed to the ground near Parvillers.

BERLIN, Jan. 25, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Considerable activity by the artillery and a continuation of patrol engagements on the Franco-Belgian front are reported in Army Headquarters statement today. The bulletin reads:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—In the Artois and between the Ancre and the Somme, and in the Aisne district the activity of the artillery and mine throwers temporarily increased. Repeated clashes occurred between reconnoitring detachments before our positions. Southeast of Berry-au-Bac, northwest of Rheims, Prussian and Saxon raiding detachments entered French trenches and returned, after violent fighting, with one officer and thirty men as prisoners, and two machine guns.

The night report says:

On the west bank of the Meuse there has been lively fighting activity on Dead Man Hill.

Otherwise nothing important has occurred on the western front.

The success of German airmen in numerous operations along the western front is dwelt upon by the military critic of the Overseas News Agency in his review today of the situation in that area.

"For the purpose of reconnoitring," he writes, "German airplanes have advanced far behind the hostile lines. The Pompey and Frouard foundries, north of Nancy, were efficiently shelled by heavy artillery with the assistance of observations made by the airmen.

"German machines won victories over the enemy in numerous air engagements, both in front of and behind the hostile lines, the enemy in consequence losing altogether eight machines. In Flanders Lieutenant von Buelow brought down two hostile airplanes within the German lines. Lieutenant von Richthofen, south of Lille, won his seventeenth victory, and Lieutenant Baldamus, in the Champagne, his tenth.

CAPTURE SIX MILES OF RUSSIAN LINE

Germans in Riga Region Continue to Advance on Both Sides of Aa River.

BERLIN, Jan. 25, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Russian positions on a front of about six miles on the northern end of the Russo-Galician line have been captured by the Germans, the War Office reports. The Russians brought up reserves but were unable to check the Germans, who took more than 1,700 prisoners and thirteen machine guns. The text of the statement reads:

Eastern Front—Front of Prince Leopold: On both sides of the River Aa (Iliga district) our attacks brought into our hands several Russian fort positions on a front of ten kilometers, together with fourteen officers, 1,700 men, and thirteen machine guns. Strong counterattacks by reserves hurried there were ineffective in hindering our progress.

On the west bank storming detachments of Rhenish regiments broke into the position at the village of Hemeryniki and brought back fourteen prisoners.

A supplementary bulletin issued this evening says:

On the eastern front our troops have made progress on both banks of the River Aa.

MR. BACON RETURNS TO AID IN DEFENSE

Former Ambassador Pleads for Aid for American Ambulance Hospital.

AMBULANCE DRIVERS BACK

La Touraine Also Brings 50 French Soldiers on Leave to Visit Their Relatives.

Crowded with interesting passengers were the cabins of the French liner La Touraine, commanded by Captain Caussin, which docked yesterday after an uneventful voyage from Bordeaux, whence she sailed on Jan. 13. There was former Ambassador to France Robert Bacon, who issued a statement urging support for the American Ambulance Hospital at Neville. Another passenger was Whitney Warren, the architect, who attended a conference on the duties of neutral countries in Madrid.

There were fifty French soldiers, some of them wounded and others wearing hard-won medals, who arrived on leave to visit relatives here or in Canada; there were thirty-four horsemen from the steamship Kansan, which struck a mine off the French coast last month, and there was a trench dog that had seen real service and looked the wisdom that he had learned on the battlefield.

"I have been in France engaged in work for the American Ambulance Hospital," said Mr. Bacon. "With its auxiliary beds, about 1,500 patients are now cared for daily. The work was never more needed and never has it been more highly appreciated by the French nation. It is urgently necessary that the people of this country contribute to the American Ambulance in order that the work may go on.

"I have returned to attend the Congress of Constructive Patriotism, which is to be held in Washington this week under the auspices of the National Security League. More than 2,000 delegates, representing more than 300 societies and organizations, will be present. The fundamental purpose of the congress is to co-ordinate the work of the various national defense organizations in order to devise the most effective method of carrying on the propaganda for national preparedness."

After explaining that he was returning to attend the marriage of his daughter, Whitney Warren said that President Wilson's peace talk was "deplorable" because it affected the prestige of this country abroad. Whitney Warren, Jr., who received the Cross of War for his services in France with the American Red Cross, returned with his father.

Among the French soldiers was Eugene Puyet, on his way back to Los Angeles to visit his family. He was a policeman there when the war started, and he has seen service at Verdun and on the Somme front. Joseph Grandguillot of 326 West Thirty-sixth Street was another of the returning warriors.

Four men who had been driving ambulances in France for six months returned to tell of their adventures. They were E. B. Foot of Tarrytown, Henry Seton, Harold Anderson, and Herbert Townsend of New York. The saddest of the home-coming passengers was sixteen-year-old George P. Walsh of 259 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, who stowed away on the Rochambeau with the hope of becoming an ambulance driver. His parents, who contrived his return, met him at the dock.

Mr. and Mrs. Bair Thaw returned with their daughter Katherine, who nursed in a military hospital near Dieppe conducted by Dr. Ralph Fitch of Rochester. Others aboard were Gustave Heslouin of the French War Department, here on his thirtieth trip; Dr. Charles Butler of 30 East Seventy-second Street, who has been working in Dr. Joseph Blake's Hospital, and Captain P. Van de Velde, French artillery officer, who will buy motor trucks.

SENATE CONFIRMS SISSON.

Minority Leader Indorses Appointment, Calling Whitman "Boss."

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Governor Whitman was proclaimed a "boss" of the Republican party by Robert F. Wagner of New York, minority leader of the Senate, today when he seconded a motion to confirm the nomination of Herbert S. Sisson of Collins, Erie County, as Excise Commissioner, to succeed the late George E. Green of Binghamton. Confirmation was not opposed.

To Abolish Jury Service Exemptions

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—A bill to compel practically every citizen to serve on juries was introduced today by Assemblyman Martin Bourke, Republican, of New York City. The following persons, at present exempt, will be compelled to act as jurymen if the bill is passed: Clergymen, editors, reporters, pharmacists, veterinary surgeons, coroners, attorneys who follow other vocations, teachers, Federal, city, county, or State office holders, steamboat Captains and engineers, railroad conductors and engineers, and telegraph operators. There was some discussion over a similar measure at the time of the Constitutional Convention, but nothing came of it.

THIRD ULTIMATUM BY 'LEAK' HUNTERS

Continued from Page 1.

about the incorporation of all exchanges in the country.

Chairman Henry, in his talk with the newspapermen, went at length into the inquiry into "short sales." He said that the resolutions providing for the "leak" inquiry made it possible that the inquiry and his bill had something in common. The committee's powers, he pointed out, were broad enough to permit investigation to determine whether "short selling" was to be discouraged.

Concerning the expedition with which the inquiry would be carried forward, Mr. Henry was optimistic. Indications were, he said, that there would be an abundance of data on hand with which to proceed Monday, and it was possible that the work here could be completed within the week. It was probable, he added, that several of the important financiers might be called. When the names of J. P. Morgan and others were mentioned he said it was possible they would be asked to testify. He mentioned Bernard M. Baruch, who testified in Washington recently, as one who would be summoned. Whether these men would be called on the first day or later Mr. Henry said had not been decided.

Thomas W. Lawson, said Mr. Henry, would not be called during the sessions here unless he formed a link in the testimony produced. He was asked also about a report from Washington that Mrs. Ruth Thomason Visconti would not be permitted to testify.

"The committee has not considered the matter or reached any decision," he said. "At any rate, she will not be called during the sessions here."

Mrs. Visconti was one of those mentioned by Thomas W. Lawson as having given to him information about the alleged "leak." It was also reported that she had a gossipy story about Washington society to tell, such as the capital delights in.

The fact that Lawson had mentioned persons as connected with the "leak," Mr. Henry said, did not signify that they would be called as witnesses. The committee, he said, felt that it was better to get at the facts through the records here, and then call such men as the records indicated might be involved.

"The telegraph and telephone companies have been reached," he added, "and will submit records of all messages between Washington and New York on the days under consideration in connection with the inquiry. When these are sifted they will show whether any one whose name might prove significant was in communication with brokerage firms or individuals. We will also obtain evidence about cable information which might have affected the market.

Informants Will Be Kept Secret.

"I can't discuss in detail the information we are getting from brokers," he said when asked if the public would ever know the manner in which the committee received information which might be used in examining witnesses called. The inference drawn was that the source of the committee's information would not be revealed.

Before he went into the conference yesterday Mr. Whipple made this statement:

"The Stock Exchange officials are aiding the committee efficiently. They not only respond promptly and courteously to every request of the committee, but have volunteered suggestions which have proved most helpful in enabling the committee to proceed speedily and directly to the object of the inquiry without interfering unduly with the private business of the brokers or causing annoyance to those of their customers who are not involved in the inquiry. The same spirit has also been manifested by the Stock Exchange houses. Unless some unforeseen obstacle be interposed, the committee ought to be able pretty well to cover the field of inquiry in New York in its hearings next week."

Mr. Whipple said a dozen of the brokerage houses already had submitted reports in response to demands made by the committee, but he would not give the names nor the extent of the information which had been received. A story published yesterday that Mr. Whipple had threatened to resign at the executive session Wednesday, after a tilt with Representative Chiperfield at the open hearing, was vehemently denied by Mr. Whipple, who said he felt such a thing almost unworthy of consideration except that its effect might be embarrassing to the committee.

"The idea never occurred to any one," said he. "Mr. Chiperfield and I are on the friendliest terms, and there never has been the slightest feeling between us. In the executive session yesterday the incident was not referred to directly or indirectly."

Chairman Henry joined in this denial. "The eleven members of the committee, Democrats and Republicans," he asserted, "have the utmost confidence in Mr. Whipple and are solidly behind him."

Today Mr. Whipple will continue his conferences with Stock Exchange officials and brokers. In order to facilitate the work of obtaining the information desired, the Exchange's Clearing House gave out the following notice to members of the Exchange yesterday morning:

"The Clearing House, 55 New Street, after 12 M. today will be prepared to answer all inquiries in connection with the request of Jan. 24 of the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives."

The statement was signed by Secretary G. W. Ely.

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A Few of the Selections:

¶ Smart single and double-breasters, cut on figure-fitting lines.

¶ Fly-front and button-through models, in loose and semi-fitted effects.

¶ And Brigadier Ulsters with belted backs, slash pockets and semi-convertible storm collars—tailored in warm fleecy fabrics.

¶ And Brigadier Ulsters with belted backs, slash pockets and semi-convertible storm collars—tailored in warm fleecy fabrics.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

ARREST 5 BELGIANS IN GERMAN-AID PLOT

Customs Officers Find Rubber Hidden in Hold of Relief Ship Samland.

BOUND FOR ROTTERDAM

Sailors Confess Smuggling in Hope of Big Profits and Tell of Mysterious Buyer.

A plot to buy manufactured rubber in this city, presumably for shipment to Germany, and to carry it to Rotterdam on the Belgian steamship Samland, in the service of the Belgian Relief Commission, resulted yesterday in the arrest of five members of the Samland's crew, mostly Belgians, and by the seizure by Customs officials of 300 pounds of rubber. A sixth member of the crew, now in the ship's hospital, is also charged with conspiracy to evade customs regulations, and five others, not yet in custody, are charged with the same offense.

With the spreading of the news that Germany was in pressing need of rubber for automobile tires and other war supplies, increasing reports of attempts to smuggle rubber from this port have been received. The neutrality squad of the Customs Department, after several such reports had been received, got into touch with practically all of the large rubber concerns in this country, and last week learned that a quantity of rubber had been purchased by members of the Samland's crew.

The Samland is at a Jersey City dock, and is loading with goods which are being sent to Belgium by the people of this country through the Relief Commission. Among the goods are many hospital supplies made of rubber.

Since Sunday the neutrality officers had been on constant watch at the Samland's pier. On Monday they found secreted in the cargo packages of rubber goods not destined for Belgian relief. They consisted of gloves, dental appliances, rubber sheets, and other articles.

Although the finds indicated evidences of a plot, the officials wanted to get more evidence, and, furthermore, they suspected that they had found only a small part of the smuggled shipment. They kept watch on the steamer day and night, and late yesterday afternoon they made another inspection of the hold.

The evidence they found caused them to seize five members of the crew immediately and to confiscate more than 300 pounds of rubber in various forms.

All the prisoners, it developed, were members of the engine room crew of the Samland. Most of them admitted that they were Belgians. One said he had two children in Belgium, one of whom, a boy of 19, was fighting with the Belgian army.

The men confessed readily enough that they were trying to smuggle the rubber goods through to Amsterdam, but they denied that they knew or suspected that the goods were for Germany. The customs officials, however, even after the examination of the prisoners, were convinced that any other explanation of the plot did not suffice.

According to the story which one of the men told the customs officers, the first thought they had of smuggling rubber or, indeed, and other articles from this country followed the meeting of one of their number with a man in Rotterdam. This man picked an acquaintance with the sailor in a saloon and finally unfolded the smuggling plan.

He did not advance any money, but simply said that any rubber articles they could bring into Rotterdam would be purchased by him at a big price. The plan was talked over in the Samland's engine room on the trip to this country, and several other friends of the original plotters were let in on the scheme until finally there were ten in all.

From his earnings each of the ten put $35 into a pool to buy rubber with the expectation that the money would be more than trebled. Examination satisfied the officials that this was the prisoners' first attempt at smuggling. They turned the case over to the Department of Justice officials, who will make a further investigation.

The men were locked in the Greenwich Street Station and a guard was placed over the man in the ship's hospital. The investigators are still looking for the four others.

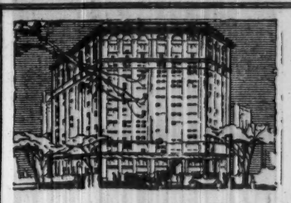
PLAN USE OF NAVIES IN MEDITERRANEAN

Important Decisions Reached at Allied Conference in London, Official Announcement Says.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—It is officially announced that the conferences held in London on recent days "to discuss and determine the questions relating to the naval policy of the allied fleets in the Mediterranean" were attended by Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of the Admiralty; Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe, First Sea Lord; Rear Admiral Lacaze, French Minister of Marine; M. Lebanon, ex-Minister of Commerce in the French Cabinet; the Italian Minister of Marine, Admiral Corsi, and the Italian Minister of Munitions, General Dallolio, in addition to other experts of the three powers.

"The proceedings were opened by Premier Lloyd George, who indicated the British Government's views for closer co-ordination and unity of action of the allied fleets in the Mediterranean.

"The results of the conference," says the announcement, "were entirely satisfactory. Important decisions have been reached affecting not only naval operations but the use of shipping, control of trade routes, and other problems."



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CANADIAN SENATOR CRITICISES WILSON

Offers a Motion Recommending Exclusion of Neutrals from Peace Parleys.

OTTAWA, Jan. 25.—The peace proposals of President Wilson were criticised in the Canadian Senate today by Senator Pope, who represents one of the English-speaking districts of the Province of Quebec and who has been a member of Parliament for many years.

Senator Pope offered a resolution providing that "in the opinion of the Senate of Canada only representatives of nations which have taken part or have been engaged in the present war should participate in the negotiations for pace."

In support of his resolution he said that the horizon of the future had been broadened to Canada's vision by the great events which had begun marching forward in Europe with the declaration of war more than two years ago, and by the decision of Canada to do her part in shaping those events. Never before had any English colony offered the sacrifice of men and money which Canada was making today, he said.

Observing that representatives of nations which had not seen fit to participate in the struggle were taking the liberty of making suggestions as to the terms of settlement of the conflict, he said he thought it proper that Canada, which was sharing in the conflict, should express through the Senate an opinion as to who was entitled to pass upon terms of peace.

The President of the United States, he said, had just declared to the world that there should be peace without victory. To him, Senator Pope said, that seemed absurd, and it would appear that President Wilson thought he still was lecturing students in college rather than speaking to grown men involved in a desperate and vital struggle.

Greece Apologizes to Allies.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—In compliance with one of the demands of the Entente Powers recently agreed to by Greece, the Greek Government today handed to the Entente Ministers a note formally expressing regret for the events of early last December, when Entente forces at Athens were fired on by Greeks.

When you're good and tired of the usual flavor of ordinary cigars, try the distinctive

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS

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WILSON REBUKES A DEFENSE BODY

Continued from Page 1.

wished to destroy will neglect to provide itself with adequate means of defense.

"We have practically no army at this time available for our defense in case we are attacked by any of the armed Governments of the world. In case of invasion our people might be subjected to all the horrors which have befallen Belgium, Holland, Serbia, and Northern France. The oceans which wash our shores no longer constitute any protection. On the contrary, as the result of modern science as applied to transportation, these great gateways are a constant menace to our safety by reason of the excellent facilities which they afford for the transporting of great armies.

Attacks Volunteer System.

"The voluntary system upon which we are now relying is utterly and absolutely inadequate for the defense of the country. On this point the opinion of those who know anything whatever about military affairs is practically unanimous, and the teachings of our history give complete confirmation to their opinion.

"The injustice of our present system is receiving a striking illustration from the spectacle now presented on our Mexican border. There we have men doing police duty in time of peace who ought never to be called upon for military service away from their homes except as a last resort. It is a scandalous waste of public money to have this police work done by citizen soldiers. Great numbers of these men have gone to the border at a great sacrifice—the sacrifice meaning the loss of employment, destruction of their business, the obligations of their business associates, and what is more to the purpose in many cases, the leaving of dependent families—women, children and parents—to suffer the poverty because the breadwinner has been taken away. These men have gone to the border at a time when they are willing to do so, but such a system is a disgrace to a civilized people. Every one of the principal nations of the world has found it necessary, in order to preserve its liberty and independence, to establish a system of universal national compulsory military training and service. Under that system the Government does not permit anybody to volunteer—it requires every able-bodied youth, when he arrives at a certain age, to go through a period of training and a reasonable period of military service at the time when he can do so with the least possible inconvenience to others and with positive benefit to himself. In case of war, it is this class of men who are first called on, and men who have people dependent upon them for support are not only not called upon, but not permitted to go until they are actually needed. [illegible] period of military service

"We therefore most earnestly request that you will recommend to Congress the enactment of a law providing for universal national compulsory military training and service; and in the meantime, a law which authorizes the proper authorities to increase the ranks of the regular army, under some equitable system of selection, a sufficient number of men to perform the duty of policing the Mexican border, and to form the beginning of an adequate defensive force for the nation.

"You have it in your power to obtain the legislation necessary to accomplish this result, and we earnestly beg the aid of your high office and great personal influence in that behalf. We make this appeal to you with the more confidence because we are sure that you feel the responsibility resting upon you as Chief Executive of this nation and Constitutional Commander-in-Chief of its forces, as well as your rare privilege of ability to render so signal a service to your country, office and great personal [illegible]

"So long as you remain silent the people of the United States, or at any rate a vast majority of them, will naturally remain under the delusion that adequate measures for their defense have already been taken, that all has been done that need be done to make this country safe in case of attack. That delusion may prove the ruin of the country."

$18.75 For Stein-Bloch Suits And Overcoats

$25 Suits & Overcoats, $18.75
$30 Suits & Overcoats, $24.75
$35 Suits & Overcoats, $28.75

Only twice a year, January and July, can you buy Stein-Bloch Clothes under price. At no other time and in no other way are they reduced here.

Only twice a year, January and July, can you buy Stein-Bloch Clothes under price. At no other time and in no other way are they reduced here.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

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STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

POWDER OR PASTE

Whitens the teeth and keeps the mouth clean and free from acidity.

It's White Because It's Pure

Highest Award—Panama-Pacific Exposition

POWDER OR PASTE

It's White Because It's Pure

Whitens the teeth and keeps the mouth clean and free from acidity.

Highest Award—Panama-Pacific Exposition

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

New Spring Fashions

Misses' Tailored and Sport Suits

Exclusive models, new fabrics, new colors—*Sizes 14 to 20 years*

Wool Jersey Suits,	29.50	to 59.50	Khaki Kool Suits,	59.50	to 79.50
Serge Suits,	29.50	to 98.50	Chamoisine Suits,	39.50	to 69.50
Burella Cloth Suits,	39.50	to 69.50	Mannish Fabrics,	29.50	to 59.50
Tricotine Suits,	39.50	to 79.50	Hairline Stripes,	29.50	to 59.50
Gunniburl Suits,	39.50	to 59.50	Silk Suits,	45.00	to 135.00

Misses' Spring Coats

The newest and most fashionable models and fabrics—*Sizes 14 to 20 years*

Wool Jersey Coats,	29.50	to 49.50	Burella Cloth Coats,	39.50	to 59.50
Gunniburl Coats,	29.50	to 59.50	Bolivia Cloth Coats,	49.50	to 75.00
Poiret Twill Coats,	29.50	to 59.50	Travel Coats	18.50	to 45.00

Misses' Spring Dresses and Gowns

Exclusive models and fabrics—*Sizes 14 to 20 years*

Khaki Kool Dresses,	29.50	to 59.50	Wool Coat Dresses,	18.50	to 59.50
Silk or Satin Dresses,	18.50	to 69.50	Wool Jersey Dresses,	29.50	to 49.50
Georgette Dresses,	24.50	to 79.50	Misses' Graduation Dresses,	18.50	to 98.50
Evening Gowns,	18.50	to 98.50	Juniors' Graduation Dresses,	9.75	to 45.00

Final Price Reductions—To-day

Misses' Fur Trimmed Winter Coats

Of Wool Velour, in Burgundy, Taupe, Brown or Green, also belted models of Suede Wool Velour with fur collars and cuffs, or Bolivia cloth without fur trimming, 14 to 20 years. *Heretofore $49.50* — 29.50

Misses' Fur Trimmed Winter Coats

Girls' Fur Trimmed Winter Coats

Of Wool Velour, in Burgundy, Taupe, Brown or Green, also belted models of Suede Wool Velour with fur collars and cuffs, or Bolivia cloth without fur trimming, 14 to 20 years. *Heretofore $49.50* — 29.50

Russian belted model of Broadcloth, in Brown, Green or Navy Blue, Skunk Opossum collar. 8 to 16 years. *Heretofore $24.50* — 16.75

Girls' Fur Trimmed Winter Coats

Russian belted model of Broadcloth, in Brown, Green or Navy Blue, Skunk Opossum collar. 8 to 16 years. *Heretofore $24.50* — 16.75

TOKIO PARLIAMENT ENDS IN DISORDER

TOKIO PARLIAMENT ENDS IN DISORDER

Imperial Decree Dissolution of Lower Chamber as Premier Sword Attack Made on Former Minister of Justice as He Addresses an Anti-Terauchi Meeting.

ATTEMPT TO KILL OZAKI

Emperor Decrees Dissolution of Lower Chamber as Premier Terauchi Faces Defeat.

Sword Attack Made on Former Minister of Justice as He Addresses an Anti-Terauchi Meeting.

ATTEMPT TO KILL OZAKI

TOKIO, Jan. 25.—The Emperor has dissolved the House of Representatives. By the drastic step of dissolution Premier Terauchi dramatically ended the existence of the House before even an opportunity was given for a vote or lack of confidence in the Ministry.

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Following excitement caused by an attempt made at an earlier political meeting to assassinate the leader of the Constitutional Party, Yukio Ozaki, former Minister of Justice, the lower House was packed with spectators. The session was tumultuous. Takeshi Inukai, leader of the Kokuminto, (National Party,) led the attack on the Ministry, arousing it of being unconstitutional. Confronted with the certainty of an adverse vote, Premier Terauchi said that the situation involved the prosperity of the empire and asserted that while he maintained the confidence of Emperor Yoshihito he could not accept the verdict of the House. There indications that in view of the recent return to continue his attacks on the Government when an Imperial messenger suddenly appeared with the rescript of dissolution. The members of the House dispersed in an uproar.

Premier and Foreign Minister Motono.

Elections to the new House of Representatives probably will be held in April or May. There are indications that in view of the attitude of a non-party Ministry, Premier Terauchi will throw his forces to the Seiyu-Kai, (Constitutional Party,) which is said to favor the new China policy outlined by Premier Terauchi and Foreign Minister Motono.

The attempt to assassinate Ozaki was made while he was addressing a political mass meeting called to demand the resignation of the Cabinet.

While Ozaki was speaking two men armed with short swords sprang on the platform and tried to stab him. They were overpowered and arrested. Two other men then tried to assault the former Minister and were badly beaten by the audience. He was addressing a political meeting called to demand the resignation of the Cabinet.

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Ozaki demanded that Premier Terauchi resign on the ground that his administration was unconstitutional. The chief reason was the appointment of Yukio Ozaki was formerly Mayor of Tokio, but visited the United States in 1913 and on dinner was given in his honor at Washington by President Taft. Ozaki became Minister of Justice in the Okuma Cabinet in 1914.

A political crisis developed at the opening of the first session Tuesday. The chief reason was the appointment of Field Marshal Count Yoshiaki Yamagata as Premier. He was appointed on the Emperor's return in October. Their appointment was a surprise, both in and out of Japan, and was criticised unfavorably by Japan's political leaders, who contended that the Premier did not command public support.

He is regarded as a representative of the Radical militarist faction in Japan, although in an interview with The Associated Press shortly after his appointment he disavowed any political affiliation. Baron Kato, Foreign Minister, and Count Terauchi, War Minister, were also appointed on the Emperor's return in October. Their appointment was a surprise, both in and out of Japan, and was criticised unfavorably by Japan's political leaders, who contended that the Premier did not command public support.

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TERAUCHI TO FIGHT ON.

Washington Belief That Administration Will Stick to Its Policies.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The dissolution of the Japanese House of Representatives is viewed here as the culmination of the bitter fight for a responsible Ministerial Government in Japan. All opinions here agree that the crisis is almost wholly internal and not international.

Count Terauchi came into power as a nonpartisan leader, holding that Japan should be guided by a single national party, and thus far has enjoyed the indorsement of the Emperor, who is understood by his action in dissolving the House to have gone over to the belief that body in a direct appeal to the people.

The Japanese Embassy today received a cable dispatch from the Tokio Foreign Office which confirmed the press dispatches that the House had been dissolved because of the introduction of the resolution declaring a lack of confidence in the Premier present cabinet, and last following the dissolution the present administration would continue to hold office and adhere to its already declared policies.

Official circles here say that if the new House follows the texture of the present and votes lack of confidence in the Terauchi Ministry, the Emperor again is free to follow his own decision, either to dissolve the House or to accept the decision of the majority and demand the resignation of the Ministry, or ignore that decision and continue the Ministry in power.

Ozaki is a graduate of Keio University, Tokio, and was born in Tokio sixty years old. He was elected to the Diet in 1890 and has been a member of every session since. He was Minister of Justice in the Okuma Cabinet in 1914.

TRAIN HIT AUTO; ONE DEAD.

Girl Fatally Hurt While Hurrying to Bedside of Dying Friend.

While listening in an automobile to the bedside of a dying girl late yesterday afternoon Thomas McDonough, 20 years old, and Miss Gertrude Freyberg, 22, attempted to cross the path of the Erie railroad as a westbound train was approaching the County Road on the outskirts of Jersey City, where both lived. The train struck the automobile and carried it 350 feet along the rails, finally throwing out its occupants. McDonough's skull was fractured by striking a telephone pole, and he died later in St. Francis Hospital at Jersey City. Miss Freyberg suffered internal injuries and is not expected to live.

FOUND LAW CHAIR WEBSTER PROPOSED

FOUND LAW CHAIR WEBSTER PROPOSED

Dartmouth Alumni Will Provide a Course for the Study of the Code of Nations.

ORATOR'S SPEECH READ

Utterances of Famous Statesman Unearthed in a Second-Hand Bookstore in London.

Two hundred and fifty members of the Dartmouth College Alumni Association, who held their fifty-third annual dinner at the Hotel McAlpin last night, resolved to put through a plan advocated in 1849 by Daniel Webster, to found a chair in the law of nations at Dartmouth. The plan was resurrected by Luther B. Little, a member of the Dartmouth Alumni Council, who found in a secondhand bookstore in London a manuscript which turned out to be a transcript of the stenographic minutes of the meeting, presided over by Daniel Webster, at which the resolution to found such a chair was made. Mr. Little read last night the speech of Charles S. Goodrich, who introduced the resolution, and the remarks made upon it by Daniel Webster. These utterances of Webster do not appear in the eighteen volumes of his collected works and have never been printed before.

After Mr. Little had re-proposed the resolution E. J. Morrison, a Dartmouth graduate, seconded the motion and headed the list of subscriptions with $100. Before the motion was put Mr. Little took the floor again and added:

"If this resolution had gone into effect, and if Daniel Webster had held the chair in the law of nations in Dartmouth College, no man in Washington, in the last two weeks would have had a pipe-dream and called it a prophetic vision."

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Each in 1849, after paying many compliments to Daniel Webster, proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, That this association gives such sum as its members may voluntarily contribute to the Trustees of Dartmouth College in aid of the commencement of a fund, with which to establish a professorship to be designated the Daniel Webster Professorship of the Law of Nations.

After Mr. Goodrich had concluded Daniel Webster said: "I do not feel at liberty to proceed to the announcement of the next regular sentiment without an expression of my hearty concurrence in the proposition which has been made by the honorable gentleman who has now resumed his seat. A Professorship of the Law of Nations at the College of New Hampshire is an idea which strikes me with grandeur.

"Gentlemen, every year of our lives the events of all the world occurring every day show us the importance of that great code; a code which power cannot trample upon with impunity, a code which upholds the weak against the strong, a code which minor nations may appeal to against more powerful nations; in short, it is that universal law which, next to the law of the universe, holds the world in its power.

"Gentlemen, I concur most heartily in this proposition. If I were rich, I would endow such a professorship. If I were young, I would prefer myself as a candidate to lecture in it. But I am neither the one nor the other, yet I hope I shall be the first man who will subscribe to the fund which is to establish it."

Chauncey A. Goodrich, who acted as presiding officer of the Alumni Association, then put the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Charles S. Goodrich, "in the absence of his parent," read a letter written by Daniel Webster, dated Washington, Jan. 6, 1850, after paying many compliments to Daniel Webster, proposed the following resolution:

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PERSONAL PROPERTY

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

25th Street

Applications for loans of large amounts will be considered at the office at Fourth Avenue and 25th Street.

EIGHTH AVENUE, NEW OFFICE

EIGHTH AVENUE, Cor. 127th STREET, NOW OPEN

REORGANIZATION

OF THE Georges BUSINESS

I AM FORCED TO SACRIFICE

My Enormous Stocks of Model Clothes for Men & Young Men Because of the

LIQUIDATION

of My Boston, Philadelphia & Providence Stores

Sale Begins To-Day

I am closing out my Boston, Philadelphia and Providence stores as a preliminary to a complete Reorganization of the Georges business, which will not only permit me to concentrate my energies in this section, but involves the instituting of a profit-sharing plan among my employees that will mean a better service and a Greater Georges in Greater New York, where my advance style ideas are most appreciated.

The extraordinary success attending the recent opening of my Brooklyn store convinced me that the Greater New York territory possesses unlimited possibilities for the sale of Georges Model Clothes.

My Greater New York Stores Must Now Run Under Forced Draft to dispose of the tremendous excess stocks caused by the closing of these three big outlets.

I Absolutely Defy Competition

With the following reductions made regardless of cost or loss —regardless of the terrific advances in woolens and production. It's the Greatest Clothing Sale in the history of New York.

Overcoats and Suits *Originally $15 & $16.50, Now* $11

Overcoats and Suits *Originally $25 & $28, Now* $16

Overcoats and Suits *Originally $18 & $20, Now* $13

Overcoats and Suits *Originally $30 & $35, Now* $19

And so on—higher-priced garments correspondingly reduced—including the genuine luxurious Montagnac Overcoats, originally $50—NOW $31.50.

Positively not a single garment in the house reserved—from the nobbiest fancy Suitings and Overcoatings—including staple blues and blacks, plush and quilted—lined double-breasted Ulsters and Fur Collar Coats—also all Evening Dress Clothes, etc.

Georges

TWO NEW YORK STORES

42 West 34th, Bet. Broadway and 5th Ave.

Also corner of Broadway at 36th, Marlborough Hotel Building.

Both New York Stores Open Evenings.

Brooklyn: 400 Fulton St., Corner Gallatin Place Formerly Matthews Corner

CHARGE PURCHASES WILL BE BILLED MARCH FIRST.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

460 to 466 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

Offer, today, for Immediate Disposal

Day & Evening Gowns

Formerly $95 to $175, at $65 & $85

From broken lines—suitable for Restaurant wear—Matinees

Cards—Calling—Receptions—Dances and Dinner Wear

Rich Fur-Trimmed Wraps

Formerly to $195.....at $65 & $95

Street & Afternoon Suits

Fur-trimmed styles—of cloth and velvet.

Formerly to $145.....at $38 & $58

Fur Coats—Sets and Separate Pieces

Of Sable, Kolinsky, Mole, Seal, etc.

AT HALF—NEARLY HALF—AND LESS THAN HALF

Gimbel Brothers

31st ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

The Victrola XIV, at $150

is rapidly becoming the most popular Victrola, as shown by our 1916 sales. This popularity has been won because

—it has the large-size motor;

—it contains a full set of albums for the filing of records; and

—its tonal qualities are far superior to those of the smaller models.

A Special GIMBEL Combination Outfit

At Very Convenient Terms

Victrola XIV.....$150.00

Victor Records... 7.50

Total.....$157.50

Terms: $7.50 Cash $7.50 Monthly

Other Victrolas at GIMBELS from $15 to $350

Terms as low as $1 a week

Victrola XIV, $150.

VICTROLA SALON—GIMBELS—Eighth Floor

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Announce for Today and Saturday, a

Sale of 1,550 Men's Hats at $1.95

¶ Five hundred and fifty soft hats, comprising the complete sample line of the Hudson Hat Co., of Newark, N. J., together with 1,000 derbies and soft hats the product of a manufacturer who never makes a hat to sell for less than $4. He says they are "seconds" because they are a little light in the brim.

¶ All in the new Spring styles, in the following colors:

Soft Hats: Brown, Green, Slate, Pearl, Oxford, Black.
Derbies: Onion Skin and Aldine Brown; Black.

Also—Men's Velour Hats at $3.45

The balance of a special purchase of American Velour Hats, made to sell at $5. All sizes.

Macy's

Broadway Fifth Floor Broadway

Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Macy's Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

A Continuous Procession In the Direction of Practical Economy For Men In

WINTER SUITS AND OVERCOATS

For weeks there has been a daily march of men intent upon buying Good Looking —Well Tailored—Rightly Fashioned — Dependable Clothing—at prices appreciably lower than elsewhere, quality for quality considered.

For weeks there has been a line of departing, satisfied customers. If YOU were not among them — YOU may still fall in line for this money saving opportunity.

Suits and Overcoats that were $17.50 $13.75

Suits and Overcoats that were $24.75 $19.50

Suits and Overcoats that were $19.75 $15.75

Suits and Overcoats that were $29.75 $24.50

Pre-Inventory Sale of Youths' Suits and OVERCOATS

that were up to $17.50 Sizes 15 to 20 years $11.75

Save one of these garments from the inventory sheet and you will save money for yourself. Overcoats are Double Breasted Ulsterettes, lined throughout with strong, durable lining, satin yokes and sleeves. Suits in English Soft Roll Sacks and Pinch Back Models in a good assortment of youth-pleasing fabrics.

Gidding

5th AVE at 46th ST

PARIS NEW YORK

"The Paris Shop of America"

are now showing Additional New Styles for Palm Beach Havana and other Tropical Climates

BATHING SUITS — BEACH FROCKS—SPORTS SUITS—SEPARATE SKIRTS—SWEATERS—THE NEW "PALETOT FROCK"—WALKING DRESSES—TOURISTS' SUITS—STEAMER COATS—and SMART HATS for the North—or the South.

Landay Bros.

VICTOR RECORDS

You will find every Victor Record here.

IT is as much the Landay Policy to give a complete Victor record service as to maintain a complete stock of Victrolas.

Your Victrola will always be as new as your latest Victor record.

Landay service will keep it new. Try it.

By the way, have you heard Kreisler's great record, "Caprice Viennois" No. 74197—$1.50?

Victrolas $15 to $400

Easy Payment Terms

New York's Leading Victrola Stores

Landay Bros. Inc

4 Stores

563 5th Ave COR. 46th ST — 427 5th Ave BET 38th & 39th STS

23 W 42nd St BET 5th & 6th AVES — 27 W 34th St BET 5th & 6th AVES

Victor Temple of Victrola Music, 25 West 42d St. Open Evenings.

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Pre-Inventory Clearance that Puts All Our Men's and Young Men's

Suits and Overcoats Out at Greatly Lowered Prices

Today and Saturday

GIMBELS Men's Clothing Section Fourth Floor

Men's & Young Men's $30 Winter Overcoats, $18.50

Chesterfield model, full satin lined. With or without velvet collar. Oxford grey, plain black or Cambridge grey. All sizes 33 to 50.

Also at $18.50, form-fitted model, double breasted model or pinch-back models, ¼ silk lined, for young men. Sizes 34 to 40.

Any Man's $30 or $35 Winter Suit $25

The Suits are this season's latest models; coloring, the very latest. Lots of plain blue serges and dark mixtures. In pinch-back models, plain sack suits and double breasted pinch-back suits. Not bought for a sale; our own stock. Sizes 33 to 44. Stouts included.

Men's $35 Winter Overcoats & Ulsters, $23.50

The Overcoats are full and ¼ satin lined. Oxford grey, Cambridge grey, plain black, and a few fancy patterns. 34 to 44.

Men's $50 Winter Overcoats & Ulsters, $37.50

The Ulsters are all of foreign make and foreign materials. The famous Great Coat, 38 to 44.

The Dressy Winter Overcoat, with velvet collar, full silk lined. Models: Chesterfield, Double Breasted, Button Thru, Semi-Ulsters. Some ¾ silk lined in this group. But every coat a masterpiece. Sizes 33 to 44.

CHANGES IN TRAFFIC FAVORED BY WOODS

Police Commissioner Would Create a Board to Stop Congestion.

WIDER STREETS ARE NEEDED

Removal of Elevated Railroad Pillars and Night Deliveries of Merchandise Suggested.

A revolution in the handling of traffic on Manhattan Island, with such innovations as night deliveries of merchandise and the removal of elevated railroad pillars from important roadways, is advised by Police Commissioner Woods in a letter to Mayor Mitchel made public yesterday. Mr. Woods favors the creation of a traffic commission and warns that the transaction of business in New York soon is to be seriously impeded if remedial measures are not applied.

The recommendation is based upon these facts: The number of pleasure automobiles increased from 86,000 in 1915 to 116,000 in 1916, and commercial motor vehicles increased in number during the same period from 14,000 to 21,000. There are now 214,096 vehicles, including those horse-drawn, in the city, while many thousands more enter and leave daily from adjacent territory. All told, 659 persons were killed in street accidents, 281 of them children, during the last year, and 2,300 were injured.

Commissioner Woods makes these suggestions:

Open up and make available all north and south arteries of travel. Remove elevated pillars from the roadways and place them on the sidewalks on the curb line on Second, Third, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, and Columbus Avenues, Forty-second Street, and the Bowery.

Widen Lexington Avenue from Twenty-third to Seventy-second Street, and Madison Avenue from Thirty-ninth to Seventy-second Street, by reducing the width of the sidewalks six feet on each side.

Construct the much-discussed improvements in Park Avenue by building a ramp on the east side of the avenue at Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets, building the connection around the Grand Central Station, and removing the park plots in the centre of the roadway between Thirty-fourth and Ninety-seventh Streets.

Relieve the awkward situation in Central Park West from Columbus Circle to 110th Street by reducing the width of the sidewalk from 27 feet 7 inches to 6 feet 7 inches, which would afford a space for vehicles on the easterly side of the easterly car tracks.

Expedite the repair work on Lexington, Third, Madison, and Seventh Avenues.

In addition to these physical means of relief, Mr. Woods advocates and recommends for the consideration of the proposed commission the working out of a plan of effective co-ordination between elective and appointive departments that have to do with city traffic, such as the Public Service Commission, the Borough Presidents' offices, the Police Department, and the Dock Department. In this connection he points out that the Police Department, though charged with the duty of regulating traffic, has nothing to say about the opening of streets or the giving away of parts of them for building purposes.

Mr. Woods points out that as the population of the city grows it is imperative that adequate port and terminal facilities be provided, and that to make such facilities effective, adequate plans for the handling and regulation of traffic should be worked out by a commission in advance of their actual need.

Another thing he wants done is to get the co-operation of merchants and work out a plan whereby deliveries in certain zones could be done at night, thus relieving the streets of heavy, slow-moving traffic during daylight rush hours.

The letter to the Mayor says nothing about new regulations for cross-street traffic, though there has been discussion of making alternate east and west streets or alternate groups of such streets one-way arteries of traffic during rush hours.

Holds Court in Bellevue Ward.

Magistrate Nolan, the Washington Heights Court Clerk, and an attendant went yesterday to the prison ward at Bellevue Hospital, where he held court in the case of Adolph A. Ackerman, 35 years old, of 511 West 125th Street, who was charged with having attempted to commit suicide by slashing his throat and wrists with a razor on the night of Jan. 5. Magistrate Nolan dismissed the complaint, and it is believed that owing to his condition Ackerman will be removed to his home very shortly. The reason which prompted him to attempt the act was his continued poor health, it is believed.

TOOK NO GOLD TO RAIDER.

Shipments That Started Rumor Were Taken to Argentina.

Richard G. Wagner, President of the American Transatlantic Steamship Company, announces that there is no truth in the Baltimore report that three of the company's steamships, the Maumee, Ausable, and Winnebago were taking $1,000,000 in gold each to transfer to a German raider at sea.

"We had offers from certain New York banks to carry $3,000,000 in gold to the Argentine," Mr. Wagner said, "because they wished it to be carried in neutral ships. Only $400,000 to $500,000 was carried on each of the three steamships because of the inadequate insurance in this city. American ship owners and shippers have to depend on British and other foreign companies to cover their risks. It was impossible to induce the underwriters in New York to insure $1,000,000 on the Maumee, Ausable, or Winnebago and the vessels had to sail for Buenos Aires, where the gold is badly needed, with half the amount. The American mercantile marine has been restored to its former prestige in the world's commerce, but we are handicapped by lack of insurance and lack of coaling stations outside the United States."

Sold in 5, 10, 25 and 50 lb. cotton bags and in 2 and 5 lb. cartons

Apple pie for dinner?

"Sweeten it with Domino"

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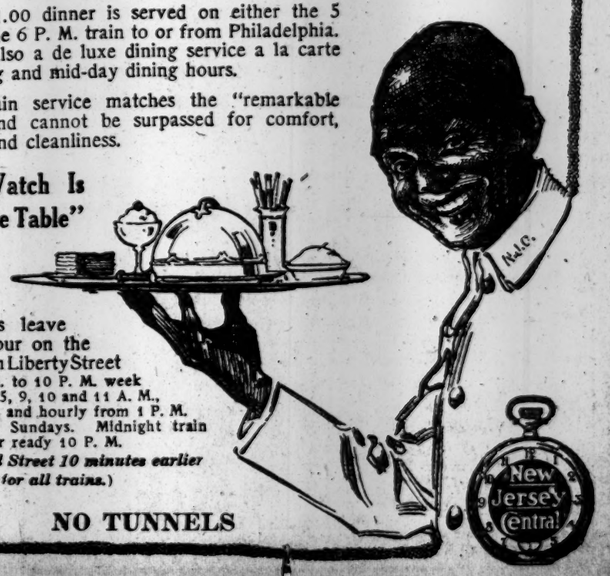

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RACING COMMISSION'S PLAN FOR PARI-MUTUEL BETTING SHARPLY CRITICISED AT ALBANY

PARI-MUTUEL PLAN AROUSES HOSTILITY

Albany Legislators Voice Antagonism to Proposal to Legalize Betting on Races.

MUST AMEND CONSTITUTION

Racing Commission's Project Cannot Be Subject for Legislative Action Before 1920.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 25.—The proposal for the adoption at race tracks in the State of the pari-mutuel system of betting, which was embodied in the annual report of the State Racing Commission, presented to the Legislature today, has not as yet come before the lawmaking body in the form of a legislative bill, and there is no assurance that it will. Opinions expressed by Senators and Assemblymen who were interviewed by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent at the Capitol justify the inference that if such a bill is introduced it will encounter opposition from the start.

To legalize the pari-mutuel plan would require a constitutional amendment, which could not even under the most favorable circumstances form a basis for legislation until 1920. If it should pass the Legislature this year it would have to wait until the 1918 Legislature before it could be passed upon again, and then, in case of favorable action, would also be referred to the voters at the general election that year. The enactment of the necessary legislation to render it operative would become the task of the Legislature that meets in 1920.

Governor Whitman since he took office has pursued a liberal policy with relation to the race tracks, but Governor Whitman would scarcely be a factor, should a plan be set on foot to have the Legislature pass on the proposal advanced by the Racing Commission. Constitutional amendments do not come before Governors for the exercise of their veto power; they are ratified or rejected by the voters themselves. It would be left for some successor of Mr. Whitman to act upon legislative measures that might be passed, once the fundamental law had been amended so as to render such legislation practicable.

Whitman Not Expected to Act.

Of course, Governor Whitman might recommend to the Legislature that the Constitution be amended to pave the way for the pari-mutuel, but it may be stated on the highest authority that he will not assume that responsibility.

Senator Lloyd R. Brown said tonight that he was not even aware that the Racing Commission had recommended pari-mutuel betting. Brown was asked what in his opinion would be the fate of any measure based on their recommendation that might come before the Legislature.

"In the absence of any such measure I would not even attempt to answer this question," was his reply. "I would have to know how the plan had worked out. I do not know what my own attitude would be on such a measure, and I certainly do not know what the Legislature would do with regard to it."

"I would grossly misrepresent my constituents should I vote in favor of any such proposal," said Senator Charles W. Wicks of Oneida County. "The people in my district are strongly against race track gambling."

Senator Charles Frederick Murphy of Kings said: "I imagine any proposal to legalize pari-mutuel betting in this State would be extremely unpopular with the present Legislature. I do not think there will be any changes in that direction adopted at this session."

Ex-Speaker Bush Opposed.

Former Speaker Robert P. Bush of the Assembly had this to say: "I am absolutely opposed to giving constitutional sanction to gambling in any form, and pari-mutuel betting is a form of gambling. Gambling is now going on at the race tracks in this State now, but it is carried on in violation of the law, and the offender if caught at it can be sent to jail. It is better to have it that way."

Among the few members of the Legislature who remained at the capital tonight the great majority deemed to express an opinion in advance of the introduction of a measure embodying the proposed plan. The argument advanced by the Racing Commission that without flourishing racetracks the horse-breeding industry would experience a disastrous decline, is familiar since the days of 1908, when the Hughes anti-racetrack gambling bills were before the Legislature.

It did not prevent their passage then, and it is not to be expected that it will prove more effective as a plea this year. The only way in which the plan of the Racing Commission might be made to appeal to the legislative leaders here would be by giving practical demonstration that pari-mutuels can be used as a means to swell the public revenues and bring funds that never were more urgently needed than now into the well-nigh empty coffers of the State.

PARI-MUTUEL PLAN FAVORED.

Turfmen Regard Racing Body's Betting Proposal with Approval.

The proposition in the report of the State Racing Commission that pari-mutuel machines be established on the race tracks in the State of New York came as a surprise to active turfmen who have been racing their horses for the last three years under conditions that necessitated the racing men themselves paying most of the bills accruing from their indulgence in the sport. There was a general feeling that a move had been made in the right direction and that within a few years the American turf would be placed on an equal basis with France, Australia and other countries which early recognized the necessity for legalized betting.

At the offices of The Jockey Club there was no member who would talk on the advisability of the new move, or the advantage or disadvantage of the machine system of betting. There were, however, in the archives of the club figures to prove the financial benefit to be derived by the institution of the system advocated by the State Racing Commission. These were provided from the records of racing in France for the ten years preceding the war, which showed an astounding profit derived from the recognition of open betting in which bookmakers were excluded.

According to the records in possession of Jockey Club officials the receipts, on a percentage basis for ten years, going to the racing associations or the Government amounted to the stupendous figures of $1,197,177,688.20. This amount of more than a billion dollars was divided between the racing industry and charity. In the decade $23,000,000 was devoted to charity; $11,000,000 to breeding purposes, and $8,900,000 to water taxes. The many millions remaining were placed for the improvement of the breed of horses along horse racing lines, to the improvement of tracks and racing plants and the increasing of stakes and purses.

It was pointed out by the racing men who discussed the new move that in the States where the pari-mutuel system had been installed the sport had advanced with rapid strides. The success of racing in Maryland and Kentucky in the last few years was offered as an illustration of what could be accomplished by the system of machine speculation in preference to the method of individual or syndicate bookmaking. In the States mentioned charity has profited to a large extent, and the attendance at the tracks has increased considerably.

One owner who races entirely for the sport and is a prominent man in the purse and saddle meetings was apparently indifferent as to whether the contemplated change would go through. He, however, agreed with the expressed opinion that there was no difference between the general public wagering on the result of a race than in the owners themselves putting up money for a subscription event in which the total money went to the winner.

It was the general opinion that a bill would be introduced at Albany along the lines indicated by the State Racing Commission, but that under any circumstances there was no chance of a revised system of betting being put in operation before the opening of the 1918 season. Unless some means could be devised of avoiding the clause in the Constitution relating to gambling, it was stated that it would be necessary to introduce a bill amending the Constitution. This would have to be passed by the Legislature and then submitted to the people as an amendment to the Constitution.

DISTURBER UPSETS FIELD.

Rewards Supporters 15 to 1 at New Orleans Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25.—Anxiety in the third race was the only winning favorite of today, though most of the other victors were well played. Disturber was the only real outsider that gained a bracket. He won the sixth race over Kilday, and odds of 15 to 1 were offered against him.

The summary:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds, claiming; three furlongs. Time—0:39.
Madelyn C., J. T. Looney's b. f., 2 years, by Magazine-French Nun, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and 7 to 10. (Buxton).....1
Sena Day, J. J. Troxler's b. f., 2 years, 104 pounds, 4 to 1, 6 to 5, and 2 to 5, (Lyke).....2
Waterwave, G. W. J. Bissell's ch. f., 2, 109, 13 to 5, 7 to 10, and 1 to 4, (F. Robinson).....3
Tantaliser and Mary Henshone also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; six furlongs. Time—1:23 4-5.
Superintendent, F. Mannix's b. g., 6 years, 115 pounds, by Ogden-My Beauty, 18 to 5, 2 to 5, and 1 to 10. (W. Robinson).1
Stilly Night, J. O. Talbot's br. m., aged, 105, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and even, (Lyke).....2
Maniac, R. L. Baker's br. g., 5, 115, 2 to 1, even, and 1 to 2. (F. Robinson).....3
Ill Savin, Bas Blanc, Wap, Verena, First Wind, Maxean S., and Myola also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; six furlongs. Time—1:21.
Anxiety, W. Coleman's ch. g., 5 years, 115 pounds, by Electioneer-Little Em, even, 2 to 5, and 1 to 5, (McDermott).....1
Running Queen, William Stueves's b. f., 4, 110, 7 to 1, 7 to 10, and 1 to 3, (F. Murphy).....2
Irrawaddy, J. Booker's ch. f., 4, 110, 4 to 1, 6 to 5, and 2 to 5, (Williams).....3
Cledere, Etta Charm, Smuggle's and Primary also ran. Petelus, Brigs, Brother, and Trend scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Time—1:19 4-5.
Mars Cassidy, C. R. Anderson's blk. g., 5 years, 106 pounds; by Ogden-Ivory Bells, 3 to 1, even, and 1 to 2. (Hanover).....1
Opportunity, William Woodward's b. g., 3, 96, 15 to 1, 4 to 1, and 8 to 5, (Hoag)..2
Colonel Vennie, Jefferson Livingston's b. c., 4, 114, 11 to 5, 7 to 10, and 1 to 4, (F. Robinson).....3
Indian Chant, Haubert, and Bars and Stars also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Time—1:49 1-5.
T. Diamond, Jefferson Livingston's ch. f., 3 years, 93 pounds, by Dick Finnell-Annie Williams, (Jeffcott.) 11 to 5, 7 to 10, and 1 to 3.....1
Pleaureville, John Lowe's br. g., 5, 101, 8 to 1, 5 to 2, and even, (Murphy).....2
Warsaw, Thomas Clyde's br. g., 3, 95, 5 to 2, 4 to 5, and 1 to 3, (McDermott).....3
Woodward, Thornton, and Reclusa also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—2:02.
Disturber, D. S. Fountain's b. c., 4 years, 104 pounds, by Nasturtium-Meddlesome She, 15 to 1, 6 to 1, and 5 to 2, (Carroll).....1
Kilday, J. A. Gibson's b. g., 6, 108, 3 to 1, even, and 2 to 5, (Gourley).....2½
Prime Mover, H. Fink's br. h., 5, 111, 2 to 1, 7 to 10, and 1 to 3, (Lyke).....3½
Flying Feet, Emma Stuart, and Trieste also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile. Time—1:53.
Paymaster, W. J. Marlman's br. c., 4 years, 110, by Galveston-Nun, 7 to 1, 3 to 2, and even. (McDermott).....1
Monomoy, Thomas Clyde's br. g., 3, 102, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and 4 to 5. (McAtee).....2
Reno, H. Fink's b. m., aged, 108, 9 to 2, 7 to 5, 3 to 5, (Lyke).....3
Stolen Ante, Fairy Legend, Ray o' Light, and Joe Walsh also ran. Jim Wakely and Alex Getz scratched.
Weather clear, track heavy.

NEW ORLEANS ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Two-year-olds; three furlongs. Bracelet, 114 pounds; Vanessa Wells, 114; Ornery, 114; Thinker, 109; Water Wave, 108; Anna J., 108.

SECOND RACE.—Three-year-olds and up, six furlongs. Alter Duncan, 110 pounds; Sir Haste, 105; Peschke, 100; Patapsco, 100; Dan, 107; Rhymer, 104; Hasty Cora, 100; Mice Girl, 100.

THIRD RACE.—Three-year-olds and up; six furlongs. Matin, 112 pounds; Blue Bannock, 110; Ella Ryan, 106; Blue Grass Belle, 101; Perseus, 110; Wat, 103; Dr. Pracher, 107.

FOURTH RACE.—Claiming, four-year-olds and up; six furlongs. Talebearer, 114 pounds; Uncle Jimmie, 113; Fleetabelle, 108; Briss, 107; Alex. Getz, 106; Sansyming, 106.

FIFTH RACE.—Claiming, three-year-olds and up; six furlongs. Dundreary, 116 pounds; High Horse, 111; Luke Mae, 110; Maynie W., 106; Margery, 98; Milton Campbell, 111; Jabot, 110; Klittie, 110; Miss Shot, 99.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and up, claiming; mile and a sixteenth. Chad Buford, 111 pounds; Lelaloha, 106; Class A., 96; Petelus, 106; Best Bib and Tucker, 101; Tootsie, 96.

Democratic League Games Tonight.

Scratch races at 1,000 yards and 300 yards will be the features in the games of the Young Men's Democratic League to be held in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory tonight. Caldwell, Baker, Leslie, and Powers are scheduled to start in the thousand, while the starters in the 300 will include Moore and Eddy of Princeton, Andrew Kelly of Holy Cross, George W. Dermell of the Boys' Club, Irving T. Howe of the Irish-American A. C., and Roger Daisley and R. Georgi of the New York A. C.

PLAYERS' CONCLAVE BACKS DAVE FULTZ

Many Baseball Stars Attend Meeting of Fraternity and Pledge Fealty.

A meeting of the Players Fraternity, called for the purpose of showing that the players are behind President David L. Fultz in his efforts to enforce demands upon organized ball, attracted nineteen prominent major league players and five minor league players to the secret conference at the Saerman Square Hotel last night. That players came all the way from St. Louis, Chicago, Boston, and Detroit was taken as evidence of their fixed purpose to stand back of their leader.

The following players were present: George Burns of the Giants, Arthur Wilson and Jimmy Archer of the Cubs, Dick Hoblitzel and Larry Gardner of the Boston Red Sox, Grover Hartley of the St. Louis Browns, Bill Doak of the St. Louis Cardinals, Gus Getz and Otto Miller of Brooklyn, Jack Dalton and George H. Burns of Detroit, Ed Reulbach of the Braves, Bill Fischer of the Pirates, John P. Henry of Washington, Jack Miller of St. Louis, Eddie Burns of the Phillies, Tommy Clarke of Cincinnati, Red Smith of the Braves, Bert Daniels of Louisville, John Enzman and Al Schacht of Newark, Frank McDermott of Richmond, Charles Jamieson of Washington, and Albin Carlstrom of Buffalo.

From Tris Speaker, one of the highest salaried players of the game, who is already under contract with the Cleveland Club, came a telegram which read, "I am sorry I cannot be with you tonight. I am with the boys. Will stop over on my way home."

Al Demaree of Chicago sent another message, which read, "Am in sympathy with fraternity. Make this as strong as you wish."

The presence of so many major league players was something of a surprise, and judging from the frequent applause which came from the meeting room Fultz's remarks were greeted with fervent approval. One of the major league players, who refused to permit his name to be used, said:

"The players are behind Fultz to a man in this fight. There will be a strike if the club owners do not meet the requests of the minor leaguers. We major leaguers are not going to go out because we demand higher salaries, as has been stated. We are going out for the minor leaguers because we don't know when we will have to go back to the minors ourselves."

The meeting passed a vote in which the players went on record again that they were behind the organization in its present fight. They upheld every action the fraternity has taken.

Paul K. Turner, the attorney for the Actors' Equity Association, spoke to the players for some time, explaining the advantages of being affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

It was announced from Washington last night that the Executive Council of the federation, which is now considering the fraternity's request for membership, would come to New York tomorrow. When Fultz was asked last night if the council was coming here for a meeting to discuss the fraternity's application, he stated that he knew nothing of the federation's plans. It is believed, however, that when the council meets tomorrow a decision will make known its decision on the fraternity's request for a charter.

When Secretary Morrison of the federation was asked about the fraternity's charter in Washington last night, he stated that no information on the subject had been given out either by or on behalf of the federation, and that it was impossible to say when the announcement of the council's action might be made.

President Fultz denied the report that Walter Maranville of the Boston Braves had signed a contract. Dick Hoblitzell of the Boston Red Sox had a conference with President Frazee of the world's champions last night, but came to no agreement. The first baseman will have another talk with Frazee today.

THREE YOUNG YANKS SIGN.

Several More Players of Major League Clubs Fall in Line.

Three young members of the Yankees sent in their signed contracts yesterday. They are Angel Arragon, the Cuban short stop, who is playing Winter ball in Havana; Ben Shaw, a catcher, who was with the Macon, Ga., Club last year, and Chick Knaupp, a second baseman, who played last year in the Texas League with Shreveport. The Yankee officials have not yet received the contract of Pitcher Nick Cullop, although Manager Bill Donovan was at Cullop's home in Bristol, Tenn., yesterday talking the contract question over with him.

In spite of the still rumbling threats of a baseball strike, reports from other cities show that many of the players are not heeding the warning of the Players' Fraternity. Harry Leibold of the Chicago White Sox signed yesterday, and it was announced by that club that the diminutive outfielder was the twenty-second member of the club to sign. Pitcher George Cunningham of Detroit signed a contract yesterday also. Outfielder Bobby Leach and Third Baseman Oscar Vitt of the Tigers are still holding out.

The club owners are carefully trying to suppress the names of the various players who have signed. Heretofore it has been the custom in both leagues to send out bulletins giving the names of the players whose contracts had been returned with signatures. In the National League no more of these bulletins will be issued. The club owners say that many players have signed but have requested that their names be withheld pending the vanishing of the strike trouble.

When the waiter brings in the
COOK'S
Imperial
Extra Dry
Champagne
what would have been just "a meal at the restaurant" becomes a real dinner party. It's like seating another bright and witty guest at table.
Order Cook's Imperial for its purity, deliciousness, fragrance and vivacity.
Sold Everywhere—Served Everywhere
AMERICAN WINE CO.
St. Louis, U. S. A.

RACQUETS DOUBLES CHAMPIONS DEFAULT

Lawrence and J. C. Waterbury Unable to Defend Title Owing to Injury to Former.

When play for the national racquets doubles championship began yesterday at the Racquet and Tennis Club it became known that the National champions of a year ago, Lawrence and J. C. Waterbury, would be unable to defend their title. Owing to an injured eye, Lawrence Waterbury could not compete, and the two defaulted their second-round match to the team from the University Club of Chicago, A. Stillwell and G. A. Thorne. The only match in the first round also went by default. L. du Pont Irving and M. D. Whitman advanced by the default of G. M. Heckscher and W. W. Hoffman. As a result of yesterday's competition the semi-final round brackets were reached.

In the upper half of the draw there are J. W. Cutler and P. D. Haughton of Boston and Clarence C. Pell and Stanley G. Mortimer of Tuxedo. The lower half includes the teams of J. W. Wear and George Harding of Philadelphia and A. Stillwell and G. A. Thorne of Chicago. Cutler and Haughton had the greatest difficulty in earning the advanced bracket. Opposing them were G. Clark and F. T. Frelinghuysen of New York. The Bostonians won after seven hard games, in which the scores were 4—15, 8—15, 15—10, 15—6, 7—15, 15—5, 15—13. The other two matches which were actually played went to the victors without much opposition. Pell and Mortimer vanquished Irving and Whitman in straight games, 15—4, 15—8, 15—9, 18—14, and straight games also prevailed in the contest in which Wear and Harding scored a victory over H. C. Clark and Joshua Crane. This contest was won by the score of 15—0, 15—5, 15—7, 15—8.

The contest between Cutler and Haughton and Clark and Frelinghuysen was a spirited encounter, in which good fortune flitted from one team to the other. At times there was brilliant stroking by all of the men, with well-sustained rallies that roused the spectators to prolonged applause. Clark and Frelinghuysen started well by taking the first two games, but they could not withstand the recovery which was made by the brilliant work of Cutler and Haughton. The contest went to two games all, and then Clark and Frelinghuysen again took the lead. The last two games, however, went to the Bostonians, Cutler and Haughton.

Probably the best play of the day was that by Cutler and Mortimer. They showed some excellent team work, and completely outclassed their rivals.

The summaries:

FIRST ROUND.—L. du Pont Irving and M. D. Whitman, New York, won from G. M. Heckscher and W. W. Hoffman, New York, by default.

SECOND ROUND.—J. W. Cutler and P. D. Haughton, Boston, defeated G. Clark and F. T. Frelinghuysen, New York, 4—15, 8—15, 15—10, 15—6, 7—15, 15—5, 15—13; C. C. Pell and S. Mortimer, Tuxedo, defeated L. du Pont Irving and M. D. Whitman, New York, 15—4, 15—8, 15—9, 18—14; J. W. Wear and George Harding, Philadelphia, defeated H. C. Clark and Joshua Crane, Boston, 15—0, 15—5, 15—7, 15—8; A. Stillwell and G. A. Thorne, Chicago, won from J. C. Waterbury and L. Waterbury by default.

ONLY NEW YORKERS REMAIN.

Four Metropolitan Golfers in Semi-Finals at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 25.—The third round of match play in the tournament of the Winter Golf League of Advertising Interests at Pinehurst today brought the play down to the semi-finals in each of the sixteen divisions of men players and in each of the three divisions of women players.

In the championship division, the following survive for tomorrow's semi-finals: Grantland Rice, Don Parker, Lou Hamilton, and Lee W. Maxwell, all of New York. Rice will meet Parker and Hamilton will play Maxwell. Among the women players the survivors for the first division semi-finals are Mrs. Walter B. Lasher, Bridgeport; Mrs. Edward Moore, New York; Mrs. W. S. Bird, New York, and Mrs. J. C. Martin, Philadelphia.

BROWN TO HEAD CUP TEAM.

Bay State Golfers Name Board to Consult with U. S. G. A.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—R. W. Brown of the Country Club, Brookline, was elected Captain of the team which will represent this State in the annual Lesley Cup competition at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Golf Association. Brown succeeds G. H. Windeler, who resigned.

It was decided by the committee to form a so-called advisory board to discuss with local representatives of the United States Golf Association questions pertaining to golf clubs in this State, or members of such clubs in which organizations may be interested. Harry L. Ayer, former President of the Massachusetts Golf Association; G. H. Windeler, and George F. Willets were named as members of the board.

Yale Seven Beats Colgate.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 25.—Yale defeated Colgate at ice hockey here tonight by the score of 7 to 3.

LEADERS WIN AT SQUASH.

Harvard Club and Columbia Club Take Class A Matches.

CLASS A SQUASH TENNIS.
Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Harvard	7	0	1.000
Columbia	6	1	.857
Yale	2	5	.286
Princeton-Squash	2	6	.250
Heights Casino	1	6	.143

The Harvard Club and the Columbia Club continued their advance in the Class A division of the Metropolitan Squash Tennis League yesterday. The Crimson representatives scored a victory over the Yale Club on the Yale Club courts by 4 matches to 2, and Columbia vanquished the combined Princeton Club-Squash Club team by 4 to 3 at the Princeton Club.

The real surprise of the Harvard-Yale encounter was in the defeat of the national champion, Eric Winston of the Harvard Club, by A. J. Cordier, foremost among the Yale Club players. Cordier earned his victory in a hard-fought three-game encounter. The first went to Winston by a score of 15—6. The title holder played an excellent game at this point in the match, but in the second game Cordier provided a real battle and succeeded in earning the decision at 17—15. The third game also went to the Yale representative, this time the score being more pronouncedly in his favor. The decision came at 15—9.

F. Van S. Hyde, Anderson Dana, F. S. Appel, Jr., and P. M. Morrison of the Harvard Club won their matches rather easily, each contest being determined in straight games. Hyde defeated Alan Corey, winner of the national Class B championship, at 15—5, 15—7. Dana was victor over J. F. Johnson at 15—12, 15—8. Appel vanquished Livingston Platt with the score 15—1, 15—11, and Morrison triumphed over C. Walker, 3d, at 15—8, 18—15. The only Yale Club man to win, other than Cordier, was S. H. Johnson, who defeated R. Coburn at 15—4, 15—9. The match between J. H. Williams of the Yale Club and P. Sanger of the Harvard Club was declared off by mutual understanding.

The Columbia Club men had a bitter struggle with the Princeton Club-Squash Club team. It was not until the last match of the day, between L. Mahan of Columbia and K. G. Stern of Princeton, that the victory was secured by Columbia. Mahan won this in three games at 15—5, 15—8, 15—7.

Jay Gould of the Columbia Club team maintained his record of victories unbroken by defeating A. W. Riley, the Princeton Club champion, in a three-game contest with the scores 15—11, 15—7, 15—12. Except for the first game, Gould, as the score indicates, had things very much his own way.

Milton L. Cornell and H. D. Bulkley were the other two who scored victories for the Columbia team. Cornell played an excellent game in defeating Dr. H. R. Mixsell of the Princeton Club. The score was 15—12, 18—14. Had Columbia lost this match, the championship would have been insured to the Harvard Club. The latter team plays the Columbia Club next week.

The summaries:

HARVARD CLUB VS. YALE CLUB.
A. J. Cordier, Yale, defeated Eric Winston, Harvard, 6—15, 17—15, 15—9; F. Van S. Hyde, Harvard, 15—5, 15—13; C. C. Pell and S. Mortimer, Tuxedo, defeated L. du Pont Irving and M. D. Whitman, New York, 15—4, 15—8, 15—9, 18—14; J. W. Wear and George Harding, Philadelphia, defeated H. C. Clark and Joshua Crane, Boston, 15—0, 15—5, 15—7, 15—8; A. Stillwell and G. A. Thorne, Chicago, won from J. C. Waterbury and L. Waterbury by default.

COLUMBIA CLUB VS. PRINCETON-SQUASH CLUB.
Jay Gould, Columbia, defeated A. W. Riley, Princeton-Squash, 15—18, 15—7, 15—1; C. M. Bull, Jr., Princeton-Squash, defeated C. Cheatham, Columbia, 15—13, 15—10, 15—4; H. Tobey, Princeton-Squash, defeated F. S. Kidde, Columbia, 18—17, 15—5; Milton L. Cornell, Columbia, defeated Dr. H. R. Mixsell, Princeton-Squash, 15—12, 18—14; D. R. Noyes, Princeton-Squash, defeated F. S. Keeler, Columbia, 8—15, 15—7, 15—12; L. Mahan, Columbia, defeated C. G. Stern, Princeton-Squash, 15—13, 15—11, 15—4; H. D. Bulkley, Columbia, defeated R. Holland, Princeton-Squash, 15—0, 15—1.

NOT TO DROP WENCK CASE.

Counsel for Plaintiffs Says Charges Will Be Pressed Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 25.—Reports that have been in circulation at the Capitol recently to the effect that the charges filed against Frederick A. Wenck, Chairman of the State Athletic Commission, might be dropped were dispelled when Emil E. Fuchs, counsel for Harry Pond, John J. White, and Frederick T. Powers, the three boxing promoters who brought the charges, appeared here today.

"We are going through with this case on Monday, if we are permitted to," said Mr. Fuchs. "We expect to prove the charges."

It was learned tonight that Mr. Fuchs had written a letter to Governor Whitman protesting against the appointment of Franklin B. Lord, the Governor's legal adviser, as Commissioner to hear the testimony and report findings, on the ground that he is on a very friendly footing with the accused official. Mr. Fuchs came to the Capitol today for the purpose of examining the answer of Commissioner Wenck to the charges of extortion. This consists merely of a general denial. The hearing on the charges will be held at 2:30 Monday afternoon.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Harlem S. C.—Joe Welling vs. Leo Johnson; Willie Astey vs. Joe Burman. Both ten-round bouts.

Village A. C.—Eddie Nugent vs. Farmer Sullivan; Willie Kohler vs. Kid Black. Both ten-round bouts.

New Polo A. A.—Ray Devlin vs. Jimmy Solly. Ten rounds.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn—Jim Johnson vs. Soldier Kearns. Ten rounds.

DISCUSS REDUCING POUGHKEEPSIE RACE

Stewards of Intercollegiate Regatta Consider Clipping Mile from the Course.

The question of shortening the course of the 'Varsity race in the intercollegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie is receiving serious attention from the Board of Stewards of the regatta, it was learned yesterday, and there is a possibility that the race may be reduced in distance from four to three miles next June. The stewards met yesterday afternoon at the office of Charles Halstead Mapes, the Columbia representative, and the subject of decreasing the distance was discussed at some length. No definite action was taken, however, the stewards desiring to consult with the colleges interested before deciding one way or the other. When asked about the proceedings of the meeting Mr. Mapes remarked only that the three-mile issue was very much alive. The stewards will meet in this city some time next month and then definite action will probably be taken on the matter.

The question of the three or four mile race has been frequently agitated in the last few years. Some two years ago it came up before the Board of Stewards of the intercollegiate regatta and it was announced that they would investigate, to find out not only the opinion of the colleges on the point, but whether any actual harm to the oarsmen resulted from the present contest. This investigation was to have been carried on at the training camps at Poughkeepsie and the data resulting were to determine the question. Whether the stewards were convinced that the four-mile race was not injurious is not known, although it is to be presumed, as they determined to make no change in the distance at that time.

At the meeting of the stewards yesterday the date of the Poughkeepsie regatta for this year was set. It will be rowed on June 21. The junior race will be held at 4:15 in the afternoon, the freshman race at 5 P. M., and the 'Varsity race at 6 P. M. The date for the regatta of 1918 was also set. That will be rowed on June 20, and the time of the events will be the same as those of this year.

One of the important questions which it was thought the stewards would act upon yesterday was that of invitations to the regatta. Columbia, Cornell, and Pennsylvania control the intercollegiate event, all other colleges competing only upon invitation. In view of the report that an invitation would be withheld from Syracuse this season, there was considerable interest in the matter. It develops that no invitations were decided upon at this meeting. The stewards discussed the subject, it was admitted, but the tenor of their remarks was not made public. It was said that the invitations would probably be issued at the next meeting.

In addition to Mr. Mapes of Columbia, Charles E. Treman of Cornell and E. Howard Eisenberg of Pennsylvania were present.

DOG TEAMS CROSS BORDER.

Three Leaders Reach Hamilton, N. D., in 552-Mile Race.

HAMILTON, N. D., Jan. 25.—The dog trains of the 522-mile derby from Winnipeg to St. Paul crossed the international boundary line into the United States today and tonight three leaders were in camp here, while 18 miles back, their seven competitors were at Pembina, N. D.

Gunnar Tomasson from Hecla, Manitoba, with his team of huskies broke trail into this town at 8:10 P. M., and was followed shortly by Mike Kelley, also of Hecla, and Hyurtur Hanson of Selkirk, Man.

Fred Hartman was the last man to pull up at Pembina tonight, delayed by a fight among his own dogs in which one animal was killed. He cut his team down to four dogs and continued the race.

Dr. Ferguson Wins at 18.2.

Dr. H. A. Ferguson won the handicap 18.2 billiard tournament at the Amateur Billiard Club last night when he defeated V. J. Slattery in the final game of the event by a score of 65 to 63. Dr. Ferguson was playing 65 as against 120 for his opponent, but with his stroke working well he was able to outdistance his rival on actual play.

PIERCE ARROWS
Our Used Car Department has ready now, or going through our shops, a better assortment of fully guaranteed Pierce Arrow touring cars than will be available at any other time of the year, and it is the logical time to buy for use this season. In some cases there is still time to have cars painted as purchaser may specify.
Call, telephone or write for particulars.
ELLIS MOTOR CAR COMPANY,
416 Central Avenue, Newark.
Telephone 4000 Mulberry.
Pierce Arrow Agents for New Jersey.

W. M. G. A. CHOOSES PIPING ROCK LINKS

Locust Valley Club Gets the Women's Metropolitan Golf Fixture—Officers Elected.

After a debate that threatened to wax a bit warm and then died away, it was decided at the annual meeting of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association, held at the Biltmore yesterday, to award the metropolitan championship to the Piping Rock Club at Locust Valley, L. I. The dates assigned are June 18-22. As Mrs. F. E. Donohoe, the re-elected President of the association, pointed out, it was Long Island's turn to hold the event, but when the Piping Rock application was read it was found that no date earlier than June 15 could be given by the club. In addition to this, the Piping Rock club house is small and could not accommodate many over-night guests through the week. When it was found that an earlier date might conflict with other tournaments, and after Mrs. J. E. Davis had made the suggestion that the Nassau club house nearby be asked to entertain some of the visting players during the week, a vote was taken and the tournament was awarded to Piping Rock.

The team matches and the conditions under which the Griscom Cup contest is played also came up for discussion. With regard to the intersectional team matches, every one agreed that the New Jersey clubs had too many matches to play under the present conditions, but the arranging of some new method of arriving at the desired end in the way of competitions has been left to the discretion of the newly-appointed New Jersey team captain, Miss Grace Farrelly of Englewood. Probably New Jersey will be divided into two sections for the coming team contests. Mrs. C. T. Russell of Ardsley was appointed captain for Westchester, and Mrs. Philip Boyer of Piping Rock was reappointed as Long Island and Staten Island Captain.

The question of omitting the foursome contests from the Griscom Cup matches was taken up, as some of the delegates felt that it was too much of a strain on the players to make the round of the links twice in the same day. The members of the team were unanimous in approving of the foursomes however, and that clinched the argument in their favor.

The meeting was long and interesting, and there was much discussion on handicapping, penalties for the non-appearance of a team in the team contests, the question of holding team matches in the Summer months, and other topics that had vexed the Executive Committee through the year. Instead of giving a prize for the low gross score at every one-day tournament during the season, the association decided to award a cup at the end of the season to the player scoring the greatest number of points toward the trophy at all the one-day tournaments. Mrs. S. A. Hering of Fairview received this prize, with Mrs. L. C. Stockton of Somerville runner-up. To Piping Rock was formally presented the trophy for the victory in the intersectional team matches, and Knollwood and Englewood got prizes for the victories in their respective divisions.

There was no opposition to the election of the officers named by the Nominating Committee. These officers for 1917 are: President, Mrs. F. E. Donohoe, Montclair; Vice President, Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrook; Secretary, Mrs. C. F. Uebelacker, Hackensack; Treasurer, Mrs. J. E. Davis, Piping Rock; Executive Committee, Miss Grace Wood, Englewood, and Mrs. C. S. Waterhouse, Hackensack.

Hascall Defeats Otis.

Richard S. Hascall of Miwaukee defeated Charles Otis of this city by a score of 50 to 33 in a match of the Interstate Three Cushion Billiard League played last night at Thum's Academy. The match went 76 innings, and each contestant had a high run of 4.

GRAHAM PUTS OUT CARTER.

Greenwich Golfer to Meet Holden in Final at Belleair.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEAIR HEIGHTS, Fla., Jan. 25.—S. J. Graham of Greenwich, the medalist in the January golf tourney at Belleair, came through the semi-final stage today with a victory over Phil Carter of Nassau, by a 4 to 3 margin. Graham was at his best and scored a 75, which equals the amateur record for the course.

Ira Holden, the Ohio champion, is the other finalist. He defeated C. J. Winton, Minneapolis, today by a wide margin. Holden took only 75 for his round, and had the advantage from the start.

The summary of the semi-final matches follows:

FIRST SIXTEEN.—Ira Holden, Cincinnati, defeated C. J. Winton, Minneapolis, 8 and 5; S. J. Graham, Greenwich, defeated Philip Carter, Nassau, 4 and 3.

SECOND SIXTEEN.—C. C. Marshall, Greenwich, defeated A. P. McKean, Jr., 7 and 6; A. J. Carty, Pine Valley, defeated S. F. Judd, New Britain, Conn., 5 and 4.

THIRD SIXTEEN.—G. A. Bobyns, Belmont Springs, defeated B. Preston, Mansfield, Ohio, 1 up, (19 holes); J. R. Martin, Minnekahda, defeated E. Sherman, Chicago, 2 and 1.

FOURTH SIXTEEN.—J. V. Davidson, Clearwater, Fla., defeated the Rev. J. F. Kelley, Dunwoodie, 4 and 3; J. W. Dunlap, Merion, defeated F. S. Fish, South Bend, 3 and 2.

Apropos of the prices some dealers are asking, the other day a lady friend carried a suit to her tailor for alteration and was asked nearly as much as the cost of making when the suit was new—To her remonstrance he explained "Why, I pay double what I once paid for pins."

We all know how it is—but not every one should get double for his pins.

It is perfectly legitimate to ask a fair profit on cost, but we question if it is good policy to tack on to the goods already owned the full advance involved in replenishing stock. At least that isn't our custom. We are not after the "whole hog" this year. There are a lot of years that haven't been touched yet, and we are willing to wait.

Meanwhile we keep store the best we know how, and the proof of our faith in the stuff we sell is "your money back if you want it."

Everything men and boys wear.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY
Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.
Broadway at Warren | | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

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VICHY
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Natural Alkaline Water
SPLITS are now on sale and can be obtained at all first-class Hotels, Bars and Restaurants.
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LOUNGING CAR TRAIN
Leave New York 2 P. M. (D., L. & W. R. R.)
Ar. Chicago 2 P. M. (M., C. R. R.)
Ar. Chicago 4:05 P. M. (Nickel Plate)
Lackawanna Railroad
TICKET OFFICES:
Broadway: Cor. Wall St. | " Park Pl. | " 28th St. | " 42d St.
Brooklyn, 505 Fulton St.

ANNOUNCEMENT
of
JOHN DEWAR & SONS
There are ample stocks here of DEWAR'S Scotch Whiskies to enable the trade to make immediate deliveries of all orders.
Any one experiencing difficulty in getting DEWAR'S should commun

DIET SQUAD DANCES 'PROTEIN TWO-STEP'

Gay Party Breaks Up to Let Chaperon Rush Menus and Recipes to White House.

BUTTER FOR THE PRESIDENT

Sample of Preparation Eaten by Police Rookies Carried to Washington—Test to End Monday.

After the members of the police diet squad had finished their dinner last evening in the 25-cents-a-day food kitchen, at 49 Lafayette Street, they cleared the floor for dancing, and for several hours thereafter entertained a dozen young women friends under the chaperonage of Miss Eula McClary of the Life Extension Institute. The few chairs and tables were moved against the walls and the borrowed piano to a corner, while Hannibal V. Parsons, the $1,800-a-year chef, prepared a luncheon for the guests at a cost of 8½ cents each.

James Hogan and Joseph Rasch, the musical policemen, alternated at the piano, playing for the dancers "The Protein Two-Step," "The Carbohydrate Glide," and "The Calorz Waltz." Later on the musicians attached the electric mechanism to the piano, and they, too, joined the dancers. When luncheon was ready for the young women, the members of the squad acted as waiters, but touched no food themselves, to conform to the regulations of the experiment, which began on Jan. 9.

The social function continued until 11 o'clock, when the chaperon had to depart hastily to board a train for Washington to carry a special menu to President Wilson for service at the White House table. Then the lights of the kitchen, which was the only illuminated spot in the dark district bordering the Tombs Prison, were extinguished and the merrymakers went home.

Miss McClary carried with her to the White House samples of the special butter used in the diet kitchen, in response to the request of the President. The menu to be submitted for the approval of Mrs. Wilson is made up of foods that cost 25 cents for three meals for one person, but it is arranged to provide a little greater variety than the policemen have had, which it is thought may please the women of the President's household.

The men of the diet squad will be weighed again today and again on Monday, when the food trial will end with the evening meal. At that time the dieters will receive a medical examination, including pulse and blood pressure. As rapidly as possible the results of the test will be studied and commented upon and published in two separate pamphlets.

Miss Mary S. Rose, a professor in Teachers College, took luncheon with the dieters yesterday. Professor Rose said the experiment had proved to be most useful.

These were the meals served to the rookies yesterday:

BREAKFAST.
(Cost, 7 cents—890 calories.)
Oatmeal and milk.
Buttered toast.
Coffee, milk.

LUNCHEON.
(Cost, 8 cents—940 calories.)
Macaroni croquettes.
Tomato sauce.
Graham bread and butter.
Cornstarch pudding.
Raisin sauce.
Tea, milk.

DINNER.
(Cost, 10 cents—1,200 calories.)
Beef pot roast.
Carrots and onions.
Whole wheat bread and butter.
Caramel tapioca.
Tea, milk.

Employes of the Life Extension Institute reported to Dr. Fosk yesterday that approximately 2,000 letters had been received, requesting menus and recipes used for the diet squad.

KLAW ASSAILS TICKET TAX.

Declares Penalty Prescribed in Coffey Bill an Incentive to Blackmail.

Marc Klaw issued a statement yesterday in which he attacked the bill introduced in the Legislature by Assemblyman William S. Coffey, proposing the levying of a stamp tax on theatre tickets. Mr. Klaw also branded the proposed legislation to legalize Sunday motion picture shows as discriminatory and suggested that managers of other theatres protest against its passage. Mr. Klaw is President of the United Protective Managers' Association. After averring that the favorite device of legislators for attracting attention was to attack some form of amusement, the statement said:

"The latest outbreak in Albany includes a clause in the Coffey bill prescribing a penalty of $1,000 for each and every ticket sold without a revenue stamp on it, and giving half that sum to any purchaser of such a ticket who gives information thereof to the State Controller. This is the finest incentive to blackmail I have heard of since the Mann White Slave act. In other words, the State is going to resort to the usual American custom of making every one its collector instead of putting a man in the theatres to see that stamps are on the tickets, because if they did that—which is the proper and honest way—it would cost more to collect the tax than the tax amounts to. There is no reason why this additional hardship should be imposed upon the theatres at all, but if the lawmakers are going to do it, why don't they require the people to purchase stamps, as the Federal Government does, and place them on the tickets they purchase, and have a stamp collector at the door to see that the tickets are stamped as they are handed to the ticket-taker? This would be the logical procedure, as, after all, the public will have to pay the tax.

"The whole thing is an outrage from beginning to end, and there is no more reason why a theatre should be taxed than a department store on its sales or a saloon on every glass of beer that it sells.

MME. GADSKI SINGS ISOLDE.

She Again Excels in a Favorite Role —Urius as Tristan.

Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde" was sung for the third time this season at the Metropolitan last night, with one change from recent casts, Mme. Gadski as heroine returning to a favorite rôle of her later career, as she had to an earlier one in "Lohengrin" last Monday. Mme. Gadski's Isolde measured her own advance from the time when she was oftener the gentle Elsa among towering tragedians such as Lehmann, Klafsky, or Ternina, of whom she herself shared vivid memories with many in last night's house.

Modeled on classic lines, an Isolde of winning rather than commanding attributes, her impersonation rose to its highest sincerity and power in the "Liebestod" of a near-midnight closing. Mr. Urius and Mr. Braun again appeared, as did Mr. Goritz and Mme. Ober, who had followed others in their parts on a previous occasion, and Mr. Bodanzsky conducted.

ASTOR BURIAL FOR JANITOR.

Son Arranges for Funeral of Man Who Served His Father.

Vincent Astor and several other prominent New Yorkers yesterday attended the funeral of Mitchell Morton, the negro janitor of the Astor Estate offices in West Twenty-sixth Street, who was buried from the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, in West Fifty-third Street. Morton, who was born in Virginia, was in his forty-seventh year, and entered the service of the late Col. John Jacob Astor twenty years ago.

Morton became ill several weeks ago, and Mr. Astor sent him to a hospital. Mr. Astor arranged for his funeral, which included ten carriages and some floral pieces. Others who attended the ceremonies were Douglas Robinson, E. N. Van Buren, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Biddle, and William A. Dobbyn, Mr. Astor's secretary.

THE PHILHARMONIC PLAYS.

Mr. Pilzer Soloist—Music by Brahms, Sinding, and Tschaikowsky

The Philharmonic Society's program last evening was made up of three compositions: Brahms's Serenade in D, Op. 11—or a part of it, though the fact that there were omissions as it was performed was not mentioned—Sinding's concerto for violin in A, Op. 45, and Tschaikowsky's "Pathetic" Symphony. Brahms's name rarely appears on the Philharmonic's programs under the present dispensation, and this early work, his first published attempt at symphonic writing, is hardly a characteristic representation of his symphonic style. It was evidently suggested by the serenades and "cassations" of Mozart's time, and has something of the cheerful and diverting character of those pieces, with a truly poetic touch in the adagio. Numerous in its movements, there are unnecessary lengths in some of them. Its orchestration is in many passages light, and there is much of the character of chamber music in it. It was played with spirit and gave pleasure.

Maximilian Pilzer, the concertmaster of the orchestra, was the soloist. Sinding's concerto has not often been heard here since it was first introduced to New York at a concert of the Philharmonic Society seventeen years ago by Henri Marteau; and the reason for this was made tolerably clear by last evening's performance. It is not one of those concertos longingly awaited by solo violinists to replenish the modern repertory of the instrument. The first movement begins with an imposing theme, but the composer seems somewhat puzzled as to what to do with it when he has stated it, as he does in the last movement with his lively "jig tune," and in the andante he is uncompromisingly dull. Mr. Pilzer played the work with energy and zeal, not with all the finish and brilliancy of a virtuoso, which were not to be expected under the circumstances, nor with entire certainty of intonation nor beauty of tone, but with intelligence and substantial musicianship.

Tschaikowsky's symphony is one of the modern symphonies most familiar to Philharmonic audiences; one that gives the orchestra and its conductor one of their most valued opportunities to shine.

Hedwig Reicher in Readings.

Hedwig Reicher has announced the second of a series of four dramatic readings for Sunday night, Feb. 4, at the Comedy. Miss Reicher's program will include Sir Rabindranath Tagore's two-act drama, "The Post Office"; "Madonna Dianora," a drama in one act, translated from the German of Hugo von Hofmannsthal, and K. Ujejski's words to Chopin Mazurkas and a Prelude. David Pinski and Professor Lewisohn have translated the words from the original Polish.

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Thurs. Mat. at 2:30, Rheingold. Matzenauer, Ober, Rappold; Sembach, Weil, Goritz, Reiss, Braun, Ruysdael, Althouse Cond., Bodanzky.
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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 26, 1917.

"FOR YEARS TO COME."

Since the estimate of the German losses made by the National Zeitung of Berlin was sent from that capital by wireless to Sayville, it must have passed the German censorship, and, whether approximately correct or not, its publication could not have been regarded with disapproval by the Government. The Zeitung estimated the losses at 2,000,000, and declared that Germany still has at least 8,000,000 men available and could carry on the war for years to come. It is worth noticing that, according to Marshal JOFFRE'S statement to JAMES M. BECK, the French losses at Verdun were only 300,000, while the estimate of the German losses is 600,000.

Let us suppose that Germany will have to carry on the war for only two years more and during those two years will not lose any more men than she has lost in the last two, and let us take the National Zeitung's figures as correct. Out of the 8,000,000 men the Zeitung promises to the front, then, 2,000,000 would fall, in addition to the 2,000,000 that have fallen already. For what are these 2,000,000 additional lives to be sacrificed, for what gain to Germany? The 2,000,000 that have already fallen have fallen in a vain attempt to extend the German Empire, but that book is sealed now; the German Empire will not be extended. For what must these other 2,000,000 die, for what are the other 6,000,000 to face death?

If these 2,000,000 men die, they will not be dying for the annexation of Belgium or the North of France, for Belgium and the North of France will be evacuated when peace is made. They will not be dying for the annexation of Russian Poland, for Russian Poland will not be annexed to Germany. They will not be dying for the aggrandizement and increase of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, for Serbia and Montenegro will not be annexed to Austria. They will not be dying that the British Fleet may be dismantled, for the British Fleet will remain powerful. For what, then, are their lives required? Two millions have fallen for a dream, for a dream that has had an awakening; have fallen for a scheme that has been frustrated; have fallen for an ideal of world domination that has not been realized, that the German Government by all its present actions admits cannot be realized. For what must the other 2,000,000 fall? When they, too, have fallen, what will Germany have gained by their death? Is it not high time that the aims for which Germany is carrying on the war be made known to the world? Can she longer refuse to state her terms of peace, now that the Allies have told theirs and the President of the United States in his address to the Senate has said: "The Central Powers united in "a reply which stated merely that "they were ready to meet their antag- "onists in conference to discuss terms "of peace," while the Entente Powers have stated "with sufficient definite- "ness to imply details the arrange- "ments, guarantees, and acts of rep- "aration which they deem to be the "indispensable conditions of a satis- "factory settlement"?

THE WHEAT SUPPLY.

Sales of wheat for immediate delivery were made in the Chicago market last week at $2 a bushel, the highest price since our civil war. There had been an advance of more than 30 cents since the depression caused in December by proposals for peace negotiations, and the upward movement was due not only to the attitude of the Allies but also to crop news from Argentina. It is estimated that the surplus here which can be exported is now not more than 85,000,000 bushels, and that of this quantity 20,000,000 bushels have been bought by foreign Governments and are awaiting shipment. Exports from this country and Canada have recently risen to 8,000,000 bushels a week from an average of 5,750,000 in December. It may be that all the wheat we can spare will be taken before the end of the crop season.

Argentina this year has less than half a crop, or only 77,394,000 bushels, 45 per cent. of last year's yield, and 53 per cent. of a five-year average. Australia has a little more than was harvested a year ago, but the wheat crop of the world was reduced by 25 per cent. There were also reductions of 14 per cent. for oats, 16 for corn, and 9 for barley. To the effect of world-wide shortage has been added that of abnormal demand caused by the war.

No decline of prices here in the near future can be foreseen. Reports from Washington say that the supporters of embargo bills are asking that they be taken up in the House for debate and action. Probably these bills will remain with the committees to which they were referred. That is a suitable resting place for them. There will be no embargo legislation affecting wheat or other products. High prices for grain increase the cost of living, but those who pay them here must know that our part of the war burden is almost nothing in comparison with the great gains and prosperity which the war has brought to the United States and its people.

NEBRASKA GAME HUNTERS.

The Nebraska feeling of passivity or superneutrality as to the war has been set forth with a mixture of philosophical analysis and righteous self-approval by divers Omaha and other Nebraskan journals. The Eastern student of Nebraska psychology, however, gets the milk of truth from this notice in The World-Herald of the legal limits of mighty hunting in that paradise of ataraxy and automobiles:

> The present open season on mourning doves, sometimes known as turtle doves, is from July 15 to Sept. 1. This is an outrage upon the commonest laws of nature, for in this very period the doves are brooding and raising their young. That any one should care to regard this beautiful, harmless, and companionable bird as game is ridiculous enough, in our opinion, but that the gunmen should be turned loose upon them at this particular season is simply barbaric.

Why should this turtle, or mourning, or Carolina, dove, dear, perhaps, to some few sentimentalists for the tenderness or pathos of its early Summer note, be protected from the manly exercise of Nebraska sportsmen? What is a dove but a pigeon, anyway. And can we believe that doves are harmless? Those "large pale lips of strong SEMIRAMIS," commanding cruelties, should be remembered. "Semiramis" is a "mountain dove," the archaeologists say. The mountain dove must have been a bird of prey, or it would not have been the ensign, the spiked helmet, so to speak, of the armies of SEMIRAMIS. And even if the Carolina dove be "beautiful, harmless, and companionable," is its life of more moment than the stern joy which Nebraska warriors feel in slaying it?

Who knows that, if this ferocious pleasure of killing mourning doves were interfered with in Nebraska, her sons might not be diverted from their dispassionate, vague consciousness that the war is but a "battle of kites and crows," unworthy of their attention? Who knows but that The World-Herald, its sympathies no longer engrossed by the Mourning Dove, might take an almost compassionate interest in Mourning Belgium?

BREAKING THE CAR BLOCKADE.

It is a seeming paradox that the public is making less money than it would if the railways were making more. Yet that is the description of a condition, not a statement of a theory. Production is checked by the inability of producers to get materials. Consumption is checked by the inability of consumers to get what they are ready to pay for. Payments are checked by the difficulty in fulfilling contracts to deliver. In every direction there are trade disturbances due to the fact that the railways are overworked. Even the railways suffer, for overwork and congestion are productive of expense rather than profit.

The best railways are reporting their greatest earnings. But the larger increase of expenses reduces the railways' profits. It was so in 1907. It is so again. It will be hereafter so unless the railways are allowed to earn the wherewith to increase their capacity of public service. Their will is good enough, for they have everything to gain by carrying the last pound they are able to carry. Many will charge the troubles to malice, as some are charging that labor is inefficient because wages larger than customary make workers less keen. This is particularly true regarding coal. The miners recently had their wages raised, and agreed to work on terms they accepted. But they don't work as well as when their wages were lower. They might have made millions more by working harder. There is a shortage of coal, as well as of coal cars. But the railways alone are blamed.

The Interstate Commerce Commission now takes the side of the public by issuing its orders to the railways to remedy the "wrongs that are flagrant." Unless the railways find a cure in ten days worse things will happen to them. Although the Commission acknowledges that its authority is doubtful, if orders will cure the disease that ought to do it. There is even less liking for railway slackers than for others, and the sentiment against the railways will be reinforced by sympathy with the motives of the Commission. How can it be that three Commissioners dissent from the proposals of their colleagues? How happens it that while there are increased offerings of freight there is an increase in the number of available cars?

The shortage of cars is decreasing, although there still is a shortage, because the congestion of traffic is such that the cars cannot get out of each other's way. Embargoes are necessary to clear the tracks, terminals, switches, sidings, and so on. The trouble is more an excess of traffic than a deficiency of cars. Shippers must share the responsibility with the railways. Producing shippers have increased their productive capacity more than their capacity for distribution. Just as the railways are unable to improvise facilities, so shippers are unable to improvise warehouses, and use freight cars for storage instead of transportation. All manufacturing plants were adjusted to normal demands, just as the railways' provision for cars was ample, or rather excessive, under the conditions prevailing for a decade before last year. The railways carried a half billion of investment in cars which had been unproductive continuously for years. Now they are blamed because cars are too few. And the Interstate Commission thinks the situation is to be remedied by orders to railways alone. Where are the orders to shippers not to offer more than their own facilities can take out of the way of the railways? What is the result of the orders of the Commission, under the law, that railways shall stop supplementing their facilities by water transport, with the result that all transportation by sound, lake, and river is crippled, and that there are as many protests against that method of reducing railway profits as there were petitions for it? What reason is there to suppose that the Commission knows any better than the railways how to break the trade embargoes? Conditions here are better than they are where autocratic Governments control the railroads, yet the Commission intervenes with orders after overruling the railways' orders. Unless the Commission is more competent than the railways here, or the Governments abroad, or possesses a magician's wand which can create facilities of trade, the situation must work itself out with the mutual forbearance and co-operation of all concerned.

There were published yesterday the statements of several Presidents of premier railways that there was little prospect of relief for the period of the war, and that the trouble was deficiency of capital and excess of law. The victims of the conditions may take their choice between the views of the Commission and the Presidents. Or, perhaps, they would prefer the reinforcement of the Commission's orders, with permission to the railways to charge rates enabling them to increase their facilities.

THE PREADAMITES.

The Hon. AUGUSTUS PEABODY GARDNER is an experienced, a chronic, insurrecto, and the standpat majority of the House Republican caucus cannot shut him up by shutting the caucus doors. He and his scanty band of associates who seek to set the Republican Party on the path of progress, to liberalize and freshen its policies, to call back to it, if they can, the Progressives who re-elected WOODROW WILSON, have in that re-election an impregnable argument. Twice Republican factionalism, twice the refusal of the conservatives to satisfy the demands of that great body of Republicans who are tired of Republican dry rot, of the continual wearisome recital of Republican achievements made when the party was a living and present force and the Democratic Party unequal to power or even a respectable opposition, have brought Republican defeat. One would suppose that the Republican leaders would have learned the lesson and moral of disaster, that they would not force upon young voters the habit of voting the Democratic ticket, that they would be eager to check, not to promote, the exodus of dissenters and rebels.

No, there must be "another President in the protective tariff"; and that tattered old banner is shaken to the wind again. Protection, "Republican protection," is paramount and supreme once more.

Somehow, this blind hunkerism recalls the obstinate road to ruin trodden by the Federalists after they split into factions in JOHN ADAMS'S Administration, and after the election of JEFFERSON in 1800. They dwindled into a New England Party after 1804. By 1820 there were not enough of them to make a nomination. We take it men like FISHER AMES, GEORGE CABOT, THEOPHILUS PARSONS, and TIMOTHY PICKERING, and the rest of the Essex Junta, were not inferior, to put it mildly, in ability and accomplishment to Mr. CANNON, Mr. MANN, Mr. FORDNEY, Mr. HUMPHREY, of Washington State. The Essex Junta, like the Hunker Junta, followed the art of kicking against the pricks, of despising and irritating public opinion. A curious model to imitate.

PROHIBITION STARVING THE JAILER.

Not only will an old dog refuse to learn new tricks, but to the end of his days will he persist strongly in the old tricks he has already learned, is a theory on which Virginia has based her prohibition law, now in its third month of operation. She has not sought to reform the moderate drinker nor even the drunkard. She has expressly allowed any citizen who complies with certain easy conditions to bring into the State a quart of whisky or a gallon of wine a month, but she has so prescribed and circumscribed those conditions that it is almost impossible for any one to bring in, under his own or a fictitious name, more than the monthly "ration." And she has determined that her law shall be enforced in letter and in spirit, for she has set over it as her Commissioner of Prohibition a militant Methodist minister who for years has been one of J. Barleycorn's stoutest foemen. There is no doubt about it, the law will be obeyed, and it will be the law as written, not the law in an accommodating or an elastic form.

But even so enforced, it is not a harsh law. True enough, it does not provide the time-honored hunter's ration of "one quart per man per day," but the Virginia gentleman may still have his morning toddy of whisky, sugar, and water—albeit a modest one. And so the Virginia law leaves him almost where it found him. "Ephraim is joined to idols; let him alone."

To the aim and end of the law, then. It would remove from the State, from the eyes of the youth, the saloon and the spectacle of public drinking. It looks beyond the present to the time when the boys of today and tomorrow shall have become men, and it embodies and breathes the hope that, not seeing saloons, not seeing the liquor evil too oft, and not too familiar with its face, they will never learn to drink. The framers of the law believe that under its mild but effective operation the next generation will know nothing of the habitual drink, and, occupied with other things closer to it and more important, will care less.

Effective since Nov. 1, what has the law done so far? At least it is emptying the jails of the State and starving the jailers who live by the board paid by the cities and counties for their prisoners. The City Sergeant of Richmond, Custodian of the City Jail, sends THE TIMES this statement of the average number of prisoners in jail for each month of last year:

January	267	July	306
February	310	August	274
March	299	September	268
April	289	October	268
May	280	November	217
June	259	December	126

The Richmond City Sergeant adds:

> "The reduction in December is no "doubt caused by the prohibition law "which went into effect on Nov. 1. "We have in jail today, Jan. 10, "ninety-six prisoners."

The City Sergeant, once one of the highest paid city officials, recently applied to the Richmond City Council for relief, saying he could no longer live on the reduced amount received from the city for the board of his prisoners.

APPRECIATION WEEK.

This is Appreciation Week in North Dakota, devoted, The Grand Forks Herald tells us, "to boosting and advertising young, dominant North "Dakota." Appreciation Week was kept with the utmost energy last year. May it be equally successful this! Yesterday was Baked Potato Day. In every home baked potatoes, whereof North Dakota "produces the best in the world." In suffrage households appreciation of the dish will be enhanced by Governor FRAZIER'S signing of the bill giving the women of the State the right to vote, after July 1, for candidates for all offices not created by the State Constitution. Thus does North Dakota point the finger of scorn at South Dakota, which rejected woman suffrage last November. Appreciation of limited suffrage in North Dakota might be more cordial if the question had been settled directly by the people, and if the Legislature and Governor were not blind agents of the Non-Partisan League.

This organization, through its representatives in the Legislature, has taken upon itself to make a new State Constitution. A document, made apparently in secret caucus and known as House Bill No. 44, the proposed new Constitution, provides, among other delicacies, that "the State and its subdivisions" may "engage in any kind of business," and "issue bonds without limit." The State, "or any county, city, village, or township," says The Grand Forks Herald, under this provision might "buy, or build, "or operate a railroad, a factory, a "general store, or anything else that "happened to please the fancy of the "momentary majority."

One of its Judges declares the bill and proceeding illegal. The leaders of the league say that the bill, a Constitution, is not legislation and not subject to the jurisdiction of the State Supreme Court.

Possibly a few minutes of Appreciation Week will be given by a good many North Dakotans to appreciation of the singular bosses, the farmer Socialists, that are running the State.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Collegiate Life Is Changing.

A notable and significant change in the conduct, and perhaps in the quality, of the students in the University of North Carolina is described, evidently with satisfaction, in the annual report of its President. After explaining that the undergraduates can, and the majority of them do, secure there for about $300 a year educational advantages equaling those costing in other institutions providing like facilities from a third to several times as much, President GRAHAM says that in such circumstances student life as a spectacle might be expected to be less interesting than it was when conditions were different. And so it is, he admits.

The more or less amiable lawbreaking and the irresponsibility of which college romance so largely consisted no longer exist. There is at present little of "college local color." That now is to be found by those who seek it chiefly in alumni reminiscences and the college fiction of the nineteenth century. But President GRAHAM does not admit that the college life of today is without human interest. "It still has that," he writes, "to a far richer and deeper degree than in its period of juvenile brigandage," and it only "lacks the jaunty air of romance in the same way that democracy lacks it."

The young men no longer consider it high achievement to paint a Professor's horse or to put his cow in the belfry. In short, "college life has become more open and less protected and less privileged, and much more like life on the outside. The sort of ethics that permitted good men in college to do what good men outside never did has been practically discarded; while that fine (and occasionally quixotic) honor that forbade any college student to do what some acceptable citizens outside constantly do is fortunately preserved."

This makes fine reading. But is it the mark of a depraved nature to find as a sequence of the reading a feeling of doubt as to whether this change is wholly for the better—a lurking suspicion that there is something wrong about having old heads on young shoulders—a fear that with the disappearance of what Dr. GRAHAM calls "juvenile brigandage," other things of some value will also go or have gone?

The University of North Carolina is not alone in showing this change in undergraduate temperament. It is the tendency of the age to be sober and quiet, to shrink from rough and dangerous adventure, to avoid fighting and hard knocks at considerable, if not any, price. But that way lies—what?

Who Doctors Himself Is Unwise.

As a result of the season and the sort of weather we have been having, affections of the respiratory organs and channels are just now prevalent in this city and vicinity. In many cases these maladies are serious, and in all they have serious possibilities. Unfortunately, they are just the maladies which, especially in the beginning, most people who do not ignore them as much and as long as they can, think themselves competent to treat without the assistance of a doctor.

Everybody knows something that is "good for a cold." By no means all of this knowledge is valueless, else, probably, would the race have been extinct long ago. But for the proper use of most of the popular remedies there is need of more discrimination than is commonly possessed, and not infrequently treatment that is commendable in itself becomes quite contrary unless incidental risks are understood and guarded against. It is to be regretted, too, not that information as to scientific medicine and its armamentarium is now more widely diffused among the public than it used to be, but that too often the extent of its acquirement is exaggerated in the minds of those to whom some of it has come. In consequence of that, powerful drugs too often are taken or administered by "laymen" who know their effects, or some of their effects, in a general way, but are quite ignorant of the perils that accompany their benefits, and of the precautions that must be taken to restrict or modify their action.

These amateur doctors will not learn the lesson there is for them in the fact that when a real doctor is ill he realizes that he is not in a condition to prescribe for his own woes, and gets another real doctor to do it. Practice and theory in this matter are not always in accord, but when they are not, it is the practice, not the theory, that is wrong.

Especially should the untrained abstain from dosing themselves with any of the new synthetic drugs. Some of them are so much more dangerous than others that the others pass for harmless, and are sold as freely as flour or salt. In reality, however, even the most innocent of the lot need the sort of watching that only the physician can give, and the chances are that when they do no harm in inexpert hands they do no good. Meanwhile, precious time is wasted and cure is made more difficult.

A Warning Against Swindlers.

From the many recent inquiries that have come to THE TIMES from parents whose children have been photographed in the parks, it is evident that certain photographers, unemployed by THE TIMES and personally unknown to it, are going about the city taking pictures of children of well-known parents, and that they are obtaining permission to do so by saying that they represent THE TIMES. Usually they promise, quite without authority, that the pictures will later be reproduced in THE TIMES Picture Section, and this first step is soon followed up by an effort to sell the photographs to children's parents.

For the information of parents, it should be said that THE TIMES has not in several years, if ever, sent out photographers to photograph children in the parks and in the streets, and no photographer ever was or is sent out by this paper without proper credentials stating that he is authorized to take pictures for THE TIMES. Any photographer who says he represents THE TIMES should at once be challenged, and if what he claims to be he will be able to produce a written and properly signed statement to that effect.

Especially is it desirable that the public should know one fact. THE TIMES does not ask or accept payment for the printing of anybody's picture. Whoever demands money under that pretense is a swindler and should be handed over to the nearest policeman.

War Services of Women.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Miss Ryttenberg in her communication to THE TIMES today does not seem to recognise that the women working in the ammunition factories are not conscripted, are not exposed to the perils of death by bullets, and, I imagine, are not paid as insignificantly as the soldiers are. Moreover, I do not suppose their cares of motherhood are undergone as a patriotic sacrifice to their country. If the latter be a claim to suffrage it would only be an argument for giving votes to women who are mothers. There are some reasons for female suffrage, but not one of them is given by this writer.

WILLIAM SARTAIN.

New York, Jan. 3, 1917.

WHEN MARY PLAYS.

When Mary's finger-tips prelude
Her simple little first "étude,"
The room around her disappears;
Vanish the children with their play,
The various deeds of workaday;
The humdrum noises hie away;
And all the sweetness in my ears
Is tuned to old-time love and tears!

There is a magic in those slim,
Swift, undeveloped hands, to dim
The present. Back her music brings
The charm of faded fooleries
In days of lost delight and ease—
Gay-dancing ladies, lads on knees
Before them.—But the pain that springs,
As when a bird at twilight sings!

So sweet she plays, her mother's heart
Seems finally to break apart,
Its crystal ravishment to cool,
And all its separate pieces fly
Like silver raindrops through the sky,
Meeting and melting tenderly
Again in one bright, brimming pool—
She stops—and now it's time for school!

DOROTHY LEONARD.

COLOMBIA'S WISHES.

Speedy Consideration of the Treaty Is Desired.

New York, Jan. 24, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With the movement in behalf of weak nations, and especially with the lofty and beautiful expression by President Wilson, in his recent address to the Senate, of the sentiments of good-will, brotherhood, and justice which every day become more pronounced characteristics of the Americans of this generation, it is but natural and logical that the outstanding debt of the United States to Colombia and to their own people should come to the front. Of course, I here speak of a moral rather than a financial debt, without, however, implying that Colombia would quixotically forego her financial claims.

There is a pending treaty with Colombia which the American Senate has stubbornly refused, or carelessly neglected, even to discuss. It is not an ordinary, inane treaty, but a treaty involving the honor of the United States and their future relations with Latin America; a treaty whose fate will be regarded by that part of the Western Hemisphere as a final and infallible test of the attitude of this Government toward the Southern republics. I say of this Government, not of this people; for, as I have said elsewhere, the attitude of the American people as a whole seems unmistakably to be, in this respect, one of justice.

The claim of Colombia and the series of events that gave rise to it are so well known that they have become threadbare. Although I do not know what the opinions are of Colombian diplomats and other public men, I think that Colombia is eager that the American Senate should discuss and pass upon the treaty with the least possible delay; for, having placed her trust in President Wilson and not doubting the sincerity of his professions in behalf of weak nations, nor his readiness to seek and to accept the verdict of justice, she expects that, should the Senate fail to ratify the treaty, he will endeavor to have the whole controversy submitted to arbitration. It is well known that, during the negotiations that preceded the signing of the treaty, ex-President Restrepo suggested, and even asked with insistence, that the matter should be arbitrated; and he finally signed the treaty in the belief, and I think under the explicit assurance, that, in the event of its being rejected by the American Senate, the case would be laid before an impartial arbiter.

President Wilson owes it to Colombia, to Latin America, to his own reputation as a man of good faith, and to the noble principles of which he has become the foremost expounder, to urge on the Senate the consideration of the Colombian treaty. It is not his duty, nor does it lie within his powers, to force the ratification of the treaty, but it seems that he can, if he wishes, have the fate of the treaty decided without further delay. From the points of view of diplomacy and political partisanship, the circumstances may not be propitious for its ratification; but it is not likely that circumstances will be more favorable in the near future. Colombia prefers rejection to further procrastination; she is loath to avail herself of the fickle moods of politicians and the passing interests of speculators, and she wishes the case tried out on its own merits, and now. The pressing of this matter by President Wilson may not result in the fulfillment of his wishes and realization of Colombia's hopes; but it will undoubtedly result in his preserving the respect and esteem of Colombia and the rest of Latin America.

ANTONIO LLANO.

Psychology of Neutrality.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is painful to reasonably intelligent Americans continually to see the present Administration assailed for its international policy. Not that the public has failed to become accustomed to big-stick assaults and party antagonisms. These are accepted as inevitable. But when a psychologist like Dr. Paton writes THE TIMES to show how baneful the effect on the mind is its heed to the official voice of the Government, we feel there should be a clear elucidation of what is right and what is wrong.

Normal psychology is not difficult to understand. It takes rational account of the adjustment of the better consciousness of the individual to environment and obligation. No one would consider it a hard matter for a specialist in psychology to draw somewhat clearly the chart of civic and social behavior for the average citizen. It would show the proper attitude toward questions moral and legal, public and private, religious and ethical, intellectual and sentimental.

The neutral official position of the United States toward the European conflicts is clear to Americans. No amount of vilification of that correct official attitude can change the fact. It is quite proper that it should be emphasized fully on all sides, and viewed from every angle. Yet it will scarcely be said that this official attitude of our Government can encroach on personal estimates of justice and righteousness as bearing on problems for the solution of which individual psychology plays its part. Every thinker will make such psychology his private property, while continuing to honor his Government and to recognize the exercise of its official function.

JOHN HUTCHINSON.

New York, Jan. 23, 1917.

When Ice Closed East River.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with interest in last Sunday's issue the contribution regarding ice in the East River in 1871. This ice was very thick and closed the river completely for part of one day. I walked from the foot of Fulton Street, New York, across to Brooklyn, and back again to the foot of Wall Street. Many others did the same, and when the mass moved out in the afternoon some were carried with it down the bay, and were finally rescued by rowboats and tugs.

This ice, however, did not form in the river, but was a great field, formed somewhere down the bay, drifted up by the tide, and tightly wedged between the two shores. It all moved out again at once on an ebb tide. Considering the depth and current, I question whether the lower East River has ever frozen across, and I know certainly that it has not done so at any time during the last fifty years.

N. F.

New York, Jan. 23, 1917.

Displeasure of Suffragists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mrs. Eunice Dana Brannan of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage threatens the "displeasure" of the voting suffragists in 1918 "if action is not taken before that time." And yet the only result of their displeasure in 1916 was the overwhelming victory of the man they opposed. But one can never tell the reactions of the suffragist mind. Maybe they intended to prove that women's votes thrown against a candidate could elect him.

ELEANORE CARDEN.

New York, Jan. 23, 1917.

No Time for Sea Romance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to your article concerning the captives on board the ship Yarrowdale, I wish to say that the passengers acted very wisely. Had the captives tried to rush the German crew, the commander of the boat would have made quick work of blowing it to pieces. He would be perfectly justified in doing so. It's no use trying to be romantic with the Germans.

GEORGE JOURDAN KERSEY.

Madison, Jan. 24, 1917.

CRITICISM OF THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Recognition of Its Supreme Importance and Pleas for Action in Behalf of the Principles Proclaimed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Wilson has at last openly spoken his mind. His address to the Senate is nothing short of a colossal pronouncement. It is one of the greatest and truest conceptions ever expressed in words. If enacted it would revolutionize the policy of every Government on earth, and would create new ones. It would bring the world as near to a permanent brotherhood of nations as it seems possible to conceive. When he states that one of the conditions necessary for this country to enter into a world league of peace is that all government must be by the consent of the governed, he strikes a startling blow for world democracy—as bold as it is timely.

When he advocates the independence of Poland "and that henceforth inviolable security of life, of worship, and of industrial and social development should be guaranteed to all peoples who have lived hitherto under the power of Government devoted to a faith and purpose hostile to their own," he would remove the yoke of foreign power from the neck of the little nations and set them free, according to their kindred desires. The fulfillment of this idea would free Belgium, Serbia, Rumania, and Montenegro, pass back Alsace and Lorraine to France, its rightful owner, and free Italia irredenta, and reform the Balkan States on natural national lines. Within this part of the President's message the Allies could attain their full territorial peace demands. This is "peace without victory," simply because it is just.

There is no victory in justice, and that is what the Allies are fighting for. The address is as much pro-Ally as it is anti-German, but, above these two, it is pro-American and pro-justice. As for America, the Wilson idea is revolutionary, and for that reason it will bear the fullest discussion; but I venture to predict that, under anything like the conditions he names, it will find overwhelming favor. In this historic address President Wilson has spoken the noblest and most worthy word for the greatest as well as the smallest nation—the richest as well as the humblest human being on the face of the earth. This utterance will stand the full light of all time.

CIVILIZATION.

New York, Jan. 24, 1917.

Germany and America.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his speech to the Senate President Wilson stated the ideals and principles in which America believes, but may I suggest that we as a nation uphold them now and not wait for a next time? That we now join that great league to enforce peace which has been in existence since Aug. 1, 1914—the Entente Allies. They are fighting for the ideals and principles of which the President spoke, and which are supposed and hoped to be those of America. Why let them fight our fight while we live in safety? What right shall we have to go with our peace proposals when the war is over to those who have fought and won while we stayed coldly and selfishly neutral? Let the real and true Americans make their voices heard.

This war has harmed two countries, Germany and America. I say it with grief. Our selfishness, our callousness, in standing supinely by while the greatest wrongs the world has ever seen are being done, while the bravest fight ever fought is going on, is our lasting disgrace. The world cannot forget the cruelty of Germany. The world cannot forget the selfishness of America. There is still a door open for us, there is still time for us to rise up and come bravely out into the open on the side of right and honor. What are privation, suffering, death, if we save our souls alive? If we have not ships and armies, we have money, food, moral support; all these would go a long way on the wonderful road to enforce peace. Why, why, wait for a next time?

Let a demand go from one end of the country to the other that America, now when she is needed, stand for the principles and ideals which are her foundation of being, and not wait for the future.

L. A. THROOP.

Brooklyn, Jan. 23, 1917.

Americans' Duty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial of yesterday, "The Presidents Ideals," you say: "We cannot as a Government concern ourselves with the balance of power in Europe. But if the summons were sent forth for us to join in an effort to make secure the peace of justice, peace based upon the rights and freedom of nations and of peoples, Americans would feel that it was their duty to respond." Are you so sure of that? The summons you speak of can come only from the people of this country themselves, and if they do not feel now that it is their duty to join in an effort to make secure the peace of justice and freedom of nations—the very object for which the Allies are fighting—what likelihood is there that Americans will ever join in an effort of any kind that does not immediately concern them?

"Peace without victory" would seem to mean that peace obtained by Schrecklichkeit, by degrading a people and breaking their spirit to the point that, having no soul left to be crushed nor tears to weep—as in the case of Belgium, to name but one instance of the ruthless invaders' cruelty—they must submit to any terms imposed upon them by their barbarous rulers. Is this the kind of "peace without victory" that appeals to Americans, to say nothing of the Allies?

R. L. S.

New Haven, Jan. 24, 1917.

Is Victory Possible?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Peace without a victory" implies peace without a defeat. President Wilson's world-challenging speech to the Senate decides two momentous questions:

(1) A question of law: Does either side deserve to be defeated? And

(2) A question of fact: Is either side able to inflict defeat upon the other?

The first was already answered. Some one began this fight, and the conscience of mankind has long since determined that every willful aggressor deserves defeat. Does the President accept that decision, or does he hope that this nation will follow him in rejecting it?

The second question the future alone will probably decide. But if our President has facts enabling that question to be correctly decided now, and if his announced decision rests on these facts, must he not give them to the world at once?

ARTHUR O. TOWNSEND.

New York, Jan. 24, 1917.

Vengeance and Reform.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wonder whether those here and abroad who comment unfavorably on the President's "peace without victory" bear in mind that, in its context, it is emphatically peace with defeat to militarism and aggression? The aggressors would meet with drastic failure of their purpose and of their methods, and with the proscription of both by the edict of mankind. And, after their untold sufferings, the victims within their gates would the more thoroughly drive home the lesson if the success of counteraggression did not seem to re-establish the right of might. Is it not time for civilized men to learn the hard lesson that the endless chain of bitter vengeance is but an ineffective instrument of reform?

REFORM NOT VENGEANCE.

New York, Jan. 25, 1917.

The President's Meaning.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your interpretation of the President's address to the Senate may be correct, but certainly by an ordinary mortal it will not be accepted. Clearly the President stated that "Peace must be without victory and between equals." This is plain enough language, although the motives that prompted it are not shown. If your interpretation is correct Mr. Wilson ought to say so himself.

WILLIAM MARSHALL.

New York, Jan. 25, 1917.

MRS. WHARTON'S WORK.

Plans of the Committee for "French Tuberculous War Victims."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you allow me to add a few words to my last report of the work planned by the Committee of the "French Tuberculous War Victims" (Les Tuberculeux de la Guerre)?

The Ministry of War has now given us the definite assurance that all tuberculous soldiers sent to our American Sanatoria will be kept there by the military authorities until their complete recovery. We are working in the closest co-operation with the Ministry of War, and are now preparing, as rapidly as possible, three large sanatoria, one in Burgundy, one in Touraine, and one in the Department of Seine-et-Oise. These sanatoria will contain 500 beds in all and will be fitted up according to the newest American plans, under the joint supervision of French and American experts. The sites of these sanatoria have been inspected and approved by the Sanitary Service of the Ministry of War. For the present all our energies are devoted to preparing these three sanatoria, but there is such urgent need to help the civil population of France to fight the scourge of tuberculosis that we hope soon to prepare a model sanatorium on the same lines for tuberculous women and children.

We need large sums of money, for it costs more to care for a tuberculous patient than for a wounded soldier; but the tuberculous man is suffering from the worst of wounds, since its poison can be communicated to all about him. The greatest service that America can render France at present is to show how to take care of her tuberculous sufferers. It is a lesson that France has not yet learned, and there is no better way of teaching it than to establish as quickly as possible a group of sanatoria on American lines, with the assistance of American doctors and nurses.

This is what we propose to do, and in begging again for help to carry out the work I venture to quote for the second time the words of the Secretary of the Sanitary Department of the Ministry of War:

> Your organization will constitute a highly valued and beneficient support to the work of caring for the many soldiers who, as a result of the war, are menaced with tuberculosis, or have already developed it. In this respect I especially commend your plan of creating in different parts of France a series of sanitary stations in climateric conditions favorable to different types of the disease. But, in addition—and to this point we attach a particular value—the character of the distinguished people you have grouped about you makes your undertaking one of the noblest and most comforting proofs of the profound and active sympathy shown by your compatriots to France and her armies.

Six hundred dollars will fit up a bed and keep it going for one year.

Twelve thousand dollars will found a ward of twenty beds and maintain it for one year.

Seven beds have already been founded, and Vassar College, which has promised a bed, has also undertaken to make an inter-collegiate appeal throughout the country. May we not hope that some of our Universities will follow this example, and undertake the upkeep of wards of twenty beds in the American Sanatoria for French Tuberculous War Victims?

EDITH WHARTON.

58 Rue de Varenne, Paris,
Dec. 16, 1916.

Lincoln's Refusal of Peace.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A recent communication in your paper refers to the British offer of mediation at the time of the civil war and President Wilson's recent offer, seeking to establish an equality in the fitness of these two in the eyes of international law and of propriety.

The civil war was preceded by compromises and efforts at settlement of conflict which brought the necessary outcome to success on one term, and one only—unconditional victory for one side meant the preservation of the Union; for the other, its disruption. Between these there was no middle ground, no possibility of compromise. The terms of peace were understood by every one before the war started, could not change during it, allowed no questions for mediation, permitted one settlement—the annihilation of one claim or the other. There was no place for a proposal of the impossible, and such an offer was refused.

Further, in public as in private affairs, two parties to an agreement can discuss or argue it only when each recognizes the independence of the other, and their right to their own decision. The wage earner and wage payer, even bound as they are by necessity, each admits the other's right to his terms. They agree if they agree, and if not they part company to find a more desirable arrangement elsewhere. For the Government at Washington to have countenanced an offer of mediatory service, however useless, would have meant the admission of the sovereignty of the opposing side, which was the very point of division.

And while by law two enemies were at war, in the nature of things the conflict was internal.

Since that time the relations of Great Britain and this country have changed.

G. D. WHITMORE.

New York

MISS WYETH ONE OF MANY BRIDES OF DAY

Eldest Daughter of Mrs. S. G. Williams Weds A. C. Charles in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

BREWSTER-POST WEDDING

Miss Ethel Lamarche Marries John Eyre — Litchfield-Pearson Nuptials in St. George's Church.

The wedding of Alfred Chalmers Charles, son of the late Richard P. Charles, and Miss Charlotte Grosvenor Wyeth, the eldest daughter of Mrs. Stephen Guion Williams, by her first husband, and a granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, was solemnized at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Father James J. Quinn and the Rev. Father Michael Shea, President of St. Joseph's Seminary, Yonkers.

The bride walked with her stepfather. Her white satin gown had its draperies caught with pearl ornaments on the hips and the corsage was trimmed in pearls and crystal. The court train of satin brocaded in silver was nearly covered by the long veil of old point lace arranged in cap fashion over her coiffure and caught with orange blossoms over the ears. She carried orchids and lilies of the valley.

The bridesmaids were two of the bride's sisters, the Misses Caroline L. and Elizabeth Jarvis Wyeth, Charlotte Delafield, and Jeannette Flagg. Their costumes were unique, having capes of gold net bordered with cloth of gold that covered the back only and fell to the waist line. Their frocks were of cloth of gold over American Beauty colored net and satin, and their irregularly shaped and picturesque hats were of cerise net and gold lace. They carried American Beauty roses.

Wed in Church of Incarnation.

The wedding of Philip Bartlett Brewster, a son of the Rev. William Brewster, and Miss Mary Post, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Post, took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Church of the Incarnation, the ceremony being performed by the bridegroom's father, the Rev. William Brewster, assisted by the bridegroom's uncle, Bishop Chauncey Brewster of Connecticut, and the Rev. H. C. Robbins, rector of the church.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a white satin robe draped with tulle, having a satin court train, and a point lace veil held with orange blossoms, and carried white orchids and lilies of the valley. The maid of honor, Miss Fanny Post, a sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids, the Misses Anna Pomeroy, Sally Madill, Joyce Jones, Katharone Brown, Katherine Clayes and Emma Polk, were in light tan-colored net and taffeta frocks topped by large brown maline, with velvet hats trimmed with maline bows, and carried Killarney roses.

Eyre-Lamarche.

The marriage of John Eyre of Orange, N. J., and Miss Ethel Lamarche, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Lamarche, was celebrated at noon yesterday in the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Father James J. Quinn and the Rev. Father Michael Shea, President of St. Joseph's Seminary, Yonkers.

The bride walked with her stepfather. Her white satin gown had its draperies caught with pearl ornaments on the hips and the corsage was trimmed in pearls and crystal. The court train of satin brocaded in silver was nearly covered by the long veil of old point lace arranged in cap fashion over her coiffure and caught with orange blossoms over the ears. She carried orchids and lilies of the valley.

The bridesmaids were two of the bride's sisters, the Misses Caroline L. and Elizabeth Jarvis Wyeth, Charlotte Delafield, and Jeannette Flagg. Their costumes were unique, having capes of gold net bordered with cloth of gold that covered the back only and fell to the waist line. Their frocks were of cloth of gold over American Beauty colored net and satin, and their irregularly shaped and picturesque hats were of cerise net and gold lace. They carried American Beauty roses.

Marry in St. George's Church.

The marriage of Mrs. Jeannette C. Pearson and Percy Litchfield of Brooklyn was solemnized yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in the chapel of St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square. It was a quiet wedding, with only immediate relatives and intimate friends in attendance, as the bride has been in mourning for her aunt, Miss Jeanette L. Gilder. The Rev. Karl C. Reinland, rector of the church, officiated.

The bride was unattended, and wore a traveling costume of blue taffeta with a matching hat, and carried a bouquet of mauve orchids and lilies of the valley. Her father, C. Jones Pearson of Philadelphia, gave her in marriage. Norman Litchfield acted as best man.

Smylie-Kinnear.

The wedding of Charles Albert Smylie, son of the late Major Charles Albert Smylie, and Miss Carmen Kinnear, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson S. Kinnear of 1,327 Riverside Drive, took place yesterday in the Palm Room of the Plaza, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Andrew Underhill of Massachusetts. The bride, in white satin and a long court train, wore a lace and tulle veil held by a lily cap and carried Easter lilies. Her only attendant was Miss Marjorie Ely Smylie, the bridegroom's sister, in orchid-colored chiffon changing to bronze topped by a brown tulle hat, and instead of flowers she carried a brown tulle muff.

Miss Sophie D. White Weds.

Miss Sophie Douglass White and Franklin Chamberlain Wells, Jr., were married yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride, 246 East 105th Street. Her father, Professor Gaylord S. White of the Union Theological Seminary, officiated. On account of the family being in mourning for the bride's mother the wedding was a quiet one. Mrs. Wells is a graduate of Vassar, class of '13, and Mr. Wells was graduated from Princeton in 1911. They will make their home at the Union Settlement, where Mr. Wells is assistant headworker.

CARDINAL URGES VETO.

Gibbons Hopes President Will Again Disapprove Literacy Test.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25.—In a statement given out today Cardinal Gibbons expresses the hope that President Wilson will veto the Immigration bill. The Cardinal's statement follows:

"It is disappointing to many thoughtful citizens that the Immigration bill has passed both houses of Congress. By this measure illiterates will, in the future, be excluded from entrance into this country. It is to be hoped that Mr. Wilson will act with the same good judgment as he has done on a former like occasion, and veto the bill. Similar bills have been vetoed by preceding Presidents, who have been cognizant of the harmful effect this test of literacy would have upon desirable immigration.

"Illiteracy should not be confounded with ignorance. There is an old axiom which reads that 'intellectual attainments are not the test of virtue.' Many of the most dangerous members of the community are men of keen and trained intellect, but of depraved morals. The normal sturdy illiterate has a receptive mind, capable of early development.

"Had the United States refused such illiterates from the, beginning of our Government our country would have lost the benefit of their virtue, thrift, industry, and enterprising spirit. And the descendants of such forbears are an honor to their fathers and a credit and an asset to our country, for they have been rapidly incorporated and identified with the native population by the assimilating process of education and the common use of the English tongue. In consequence of this it would be hard to differentiate the children of foreign immigrants from those of native American parents."

GERMANS IN CHARITY DANCE.

Strauss's "Kaiser" Was One of the Waltzes Played at the Astor.

The German Charity ball was held last night at the Hotel Astor. It was opened by Otto von Schrenk, President of the Ball Committee, who had Mrs. Max Stöhr as his partner. When the grand march started the word "Charity" blazed out in electric letters at the south end of the ballroom.

An invitation was extended to Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, but he sent word that he would be unable to attend.

Three orchestras furnished the music, and selections from Wagner and Bizet were played as introductory music. One of the waltzes played was Strauss's "Kaiser." Dr. H. O. Wolters acted as floor manager.

The members of this year's committee consisted of Hubert Cillis, Treasurer; Louis A. Steyn and George E. Altstadt, Secretaries.

The Jung Arion, Beethoven Bachelors, Liederkranz Bachelor Circle, and the Trustees of St. Mark's Hospital had box reservations. Among the other boxholders were Mrs. Mary Ridder, George Ehret, Peter Doelger, Jacob Ruppert, Dr. Carl Bunz, E. M. Burghard, J. C. G. Hupfel, F. A. and W. C. Muschenheim, W. A. Hamann, and Oscar R. Seitz.

BOYS' DAY AT ROTARY CLUB.

Claude Tassey Wins a Course of Twelve Boxing Lessons.

Seventy-five boys were the guests yesterday at the boys' day luncheon of the Rotary Club, held on the twenty-fourth floor of the Hotel McAlpin. The members who had no boy of their own brought their office boys. After the luncheon talks were given by Dr. Frank Oliver Hall of the Church of the Divine Paternity and Dr. John Haynes Holmes of the Church of the Messiah.

One of the features provided for the boys was a drawing in which the winners received a course of twelve boxing lessons donated by Dr. Joseph B. Knipe. The winner was Claude Tassey, and the other boys received small banks the keys of which are to remain with the Secretary of the Rotary Club. The boy who has saved the largest amount of money a year will receive a prize. Seventy-five boys were the guests of the 150 members of the club, who attended the luncheon.

STATE SENATOR SPRING DIES

Cattaraugus - Chautauqua Representative Expires in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25.—George E. Spring, State Senator of New York, died in a hospital this morning. Senator Spring was born in Franklinville, Oct. 27, 1859. He was elected to the Senate from the Cattaraugus-Chautauqua district in 1914, and was renominated and re-elected in 1916, although ill at that time in the hospital at Baltimore.

Senator Spring was second on the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, Chairman of Labor and Industry, and a member of the committees on internal affairs, taxation, and retrenchment and canals.

Rabbi Israel Kaplan.

Rabbi Israel Kaplan, who was assistant to the late Chief Rabbi Jacob Joseph, died yesterday at his home, 163 East Ninety-first Street, in his seventieth year. He was one of the most learned orthodox rabbis of this city and received his rabbical authority from the late Rabbi Isaac Elchanan of Russia. Rabbi Kaplan came to this country in 1888. He is survived by his wife, a daughter, Mrs. Sophie Israeli, wife of the Rev. Dr. Israeli of Boston, and by a son, Prof. Mordecai M. Kaplan, former rabbi of the Congregation Kehilath Jeshurun of 117-121 East Eighty-fifth street, from which Rabbi Kaplan's funeral will take place at 10:30 this morning.

Talmage-Chappell Wedding Feb. 5.

The wedding of Miss Constance Chappell, daughter of Dr. Walter F. Chappell of 7 East Fifty-fifth Street, to Edward T. H. Talmage, Jr., will be celebrated on Monday afternoon, Feb. 5, in the Church of the Incarnation.

Miss Eleanor Cuyler of Philadelphia will act as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids chosen include the Misses Esther Auchincloss, Frances Riker, Charlotte Strong, and Mildred Mitchell of Bernardsville, N. J. Miss Caroline Talmage, the young sister of the bridegroom, will act as flower girl, and Mr. Talmage's cousin, Hunt Talmage, is to be best man.

Following the ceremony, which will be witnessed by only the relatives and a few friends, a small reception will be held at the home of the bride's father.

THE "Aristocrat" OF THE TONIC FAMILY
JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT
MAKES FLESH and BLOOD AIDS DIGESTION
Johann Hoff
Taken With Meals Imparts Indescribable Flavor to Food
DRUG STORES EVERYWHERE.

Women
May Increase Their Incomes
from 15% to 40%—if they have their funds now invested on a basis that yields about 4%—by judicious reinvesting in high grade conservative bonds and notes.
Our Department has made a study of this problem and is prepared to give constructive and conservative advice to those desiring information.
Send for our Circular.
WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT
William P. Bonbright & Co.
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14 Wall Street, New York
London — William P. Bonbright & Co.
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$1,250,000 ESTATE LEFT TO 438 HEIRS

Some of the Relatives of Hetty Green's Aunt Will Get Only $63 Each.

MONEY IN TRUST SINCE 1865

Col. E. H. R. Green Gets One-ninetieth of Miss Sylvia Ann Howland's Holdings.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 25.—The $1,250,000 residuary estate of Miss Sylvia Ann Howland, whose niece, Mrs. Hetty Green, held a life interest in it for more than fifty years, is about to be distributed, in accordance with the provisions of the testatrix's will, among the 438 lineal descendants of her grandfather, Gideon Howland. The trustees, Edward H. R. Green of New York, Henry B. Day of Boston, and Oliver Prescott of New Bedford, have filed a report in the Bristol County Probate Court, showing the names of the persons entitled to share in the distribution and the sum allotted to each. Opportunity will be given to those not satisfied with their share to come forward and present their claims in court, and the trustees announce that outside of the list, which has been verified by William M. Emery, their genealogist, they received a number of affidavits of descent from persons whose claims were not adjudged genuine.

Miss Howland died in New Bedford in 1865. She left the bulk of her large fortune in trust to Edward D. Mandell, George Howland, Jr., and William A. Gordon, and directed that her niece, Hetty H. Robinson, enjoy the use of it during her lifetime. Incidentally it now develops that Hetty H. Robinson, who became Mrs. Hetty Green, presumably adopted this abbreviated form instead of Mehitable, for there are Mehitables in the Howland list, and they appear to have been known familiarly as Hetty.

Mrs. Green's death on July 3 last made it necessary to divide the estate according to Miss Howland's will among the descendants of her grandfather, who was born in South Dartmouth, Mass., in 1734, and died in the same town in 1823. He had thirteen children, the last of whom died in 1857, and forty-six grandchildren, including the Sylvia Ann Howland who left the trust. Sylvia was one of the two children of Gideon Howland, Jr., the other being Mrs. Abby S. Robinson, mother of Mrs. Hetty Green.

Of the other forty-five grandchildren, only three were living at Mrs. Green's death—Gideon Kirby Howland, 88 years old, of South Dartmouth, Mass.; Mrs. Mehitable W. Ricketson, 84, of Bronxville, N. Y., and Mrs. Martha A. Howland, 83, of Brooklyn. Each of these receives one-forty-fifth of the estate, approximately $27,000. Each of these also received direct bequests in the will of Sylvia Ann Howland, who left $10,000 to Gideon Kirby Howland, $10,000 to Mrs. Ricketson, and $5,000 to Martha A. Howland.

The trustees decided that, in view of the Massachusetts law, the descendants of each of the other forty-two grandchildren are entitled to 1-45th of the trust fund, and that where there were no living members of any generation in descent from a grandchild, that generation should be passed over and the division made in equal shares among the next generation in which there were living members. So it comes that the estate is split up among the other 435 heirs in sums which finally go down as low as 1-2,000th, approximately $63. which is given to descendants of the seventh generation.

Three great-grandchildren, being the only surviving children of three of the original heirs, also receive shares each. They are Andrew M. Howland of El Paso, Texas, only child of Edward W. Howland; Sarah C. Howland of Morristown, N. J., only surviving child of William Hazard Howland, and Eliza H. D. Howland of New Bedford, only child of Eliza L. Howland.

There are fourteen shares of one-ninetieth, approximately $13,500 each. Among the recipients of these are the two children of Mrs. Hetty Green—Colonel Edward H. R. Green and Mrs. Matthew Astor Wilks—and two other residents of New York—Morgan Barney and Miss Lina Eppendorff.

There are seven shares of one-one hundred thirty-fifth and twenty-three of one-one hundred and eightieth. Among those who receive the latter portion are Mrs. Robert Stewart Smith of New York and Admiral Henry W. Grinnell of St. Augustine, Fla. There are four shares of one-two hundred and twenty-fifth, and the rest of the allotments are listed in the report of the Trustees in such formidable mathematical phrase as one-seventy-two-one-half of one-thirty-second of one-forty-fifth equals one-twenty thousand one hundred and sixtieth.

The heirs live in almost all of the States of the Union and some of the outlying possessions; some of them may be found in Paris and London. Twenty-four of them, including three married women, are under legal age.

MRS. J. B. DUKE IS HOSTESS.

Gives a Dinner and Dance at Her Home—The Guests.

Mrs. James B. Duke was the hostess last night at a small dinner dance at her residence, 1 East Seventy-eighth Street. The house was decorated in American Beauty roses, and the table decorations were orchids. About thirty-five covers were laid for dinner and the guests included Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. W. De Lancey Kountze, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Field 3d, Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Maynard, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Biddle, Jr., Mrs. James B. Eustis, the Misses Mary Pyne, Harriette Post, Alexandra Emery, Mrs. Cornelius Tangeman, Robert Goelet, William W. Hoffman, the Marquis de Polignac, Hugo Cunliffe Owen, Hamilton Fish, Jr., James W. Barney, Bertram de N. Cruger, and Henry Spies Kip.

Additional guests came in later for dancing, about 200 in all being present.

A Luncheon for Miss Carroll.

Miss Grace B. White gave a luncheon yesterday at Sherry's for Miss Katherine Carroll, daughter of John F. Carroll of 777 Madison Avenue, who is to be married on Feb. 10, to Thomas H. Hall. Among the guests were Miss Katherine G. Farrell, Mrs. F. L. Richards, Mrs. Elston Pearce, and Mrs. Archibald Tappan.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $5 from C. C. Chase to be used for the Relief of Infantile Paralysis Victims.

Only One "BROMO QUININE"
To get the genuine, call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE.—Advt.

DROP OF $15,900 IN PRICE OF A RUBENS

"The Adoration of the Magi," Which Sold in 1915 for $26,000, Brings Only $10,100.

Mrs. E. B. Close of 2 East Ninety-second Street last night made $15,900 at the big sale of pictures under the auspices of the American Art Association at the Plaza, buying a great Rubens for $10,100. The picture was "The Adoration of the Magi," an authenticated Rubens, and the previous owner paid $26,000 for it at the Blakeslee Gallery sale in 1915. Mrs. Close bought another large canvas, "Sophia, Wife of George I.," by Sir Godfrey Kneller, the property of the same collector, for which she paid $1,025. This was a picture of striking appearance—a beautiful woman in a jeweled gown of blue lined and trimmed with ermine. The canvas was 87 by 52 inches.

Others of the higher prices of the evening were $3,400 paid for Isabey's "La Chasse," property of William H. Hulick, which in the Graves sale brought $5,200; Josef Israels's "The Fisher Boy" went to John Levy for $3,250, and "Milking Time," by Wilhelm Maris, which last sold for $7,500, went to Bernet, agent, for $3,000.

There were seventy-eight pictures sold for $54,210, making a grand total to date of $77,020. The pictures are the property of different owners. Six pictures which had been exhibited at the American Art Galleries with the collection were withdrawn last evening, experts having expressed doubts of their authenticity.

Two pictures which had been tied in the bidding Wednesday night were resold. Guy Carleton Wiggins's "A Blow from the Northwest," a blizzard on Fifth Avenue, on which two bidders tied the previous night at $350, sold last evening for $370, going to Richard Dudensing.

The Pictures and Prices.

Following are the principal pictures sold, artists, and names of purchasers where given:

97—Preparing Dinner — Bernardus Johannes Blommers; Seaman, agent.. $700
98—Boatman—Jacob Maris; Knoedler & Co. 1,200
99—The Wood Lot—J. Francis Murphy; A. P. Gardiner 1,050
91—The Outskirts of Rouen—Stanislas Lepine; Seaman, agent..... 500
92—Down Drinking at a Pool—Jules Dupre; Knoedler & Co. 1,000
93—Breaking Clouds—J. Francis Murphy; Seaman, agent..... 800
99—La Chasse—Edouard Detaille; Holland Galleries 525
105—Afternoon on the Meadows—J. Francis Murphy; John Levy..... 1,300
108—The Fisher Boy—Josef Israels; John Levy..... 3,250
109—The Big Brother—Bernardus Johannes Blommers; Henry Schultheis 1,025
125—California Landscape—Ralph Albert Blakelock; Henry Schultheis... 775
128—Gray November Days—Bruce Crane; Bernet, agent..... 500
132—Arriving in Port—Paul Jean Clays—H. P. H. Ried..... 650
134—La Chasse—Eugene Isabey; Bernet, agent..... 3,400
137—Donkey, Goat and Sheep—Constant Troyon; Seaman, agent..... 2,500
138—Holland Landscape—Jean Charles Cazin; Knoedler & Co. 2,700
142—Dorothy—Ivan G. Olinsky; Macbeth Galleries 525
143—Reverie—Daniel Ridgway Knight; Holland Galleries..... 1,100
155—Milking Time—Willem Maris; Bernet, agent 3,000
156—Evening in the Forest of Fontainebleau—Theodore Rousseau; Robert Glendening 1,150
157—Sunset; Venice—George H. Bogert; Schultheis..... 925
158—A Heavy Lead—Adolf Schreyer; John Levy 1,950
161—Sophia, Wife of George—Sir Godfrey Kneller; Mrs. E. B. Close..... 1,025
162—Earl Gower, (Marquis of Stafford) —Sir Joshua Reynolds; Seaman, agent 1,250
163—The Adoration of the Magi—Sir Peter Paul Rubens; Mrs. E. B. Close.10,100

The remaining pictures, catalogue numbers from 164 to 240, will be sold this evening at the American Art Galleries, it not being possible to obtain the ballroom at the Plaza for three evenings in succession. Thomas E. Kirby was in charge of the sale last night.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. AUGUSTA JAY PELLEW, wife of Henry E. Pellew, who with Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Abram S. Hewitt, and others, organized the Bureau of Charities here, died on Wednesday in Washington.

Mrs. MARGARET MILLER GRIFFITH, widow of Wilson W. Griffith, formerly President of the Merchants' National Bank of Toledo, Ohio, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles E. Rycroft, 245 West End Avenue, on her ninety-fourth birthday.

PUTNAM H. ACRES of Mamaroneck, a retired member of the firm of F. C. Barger & Co., butter and egg merchants here, died in Washington in his seventy-seventh year.

Mrs. ADAIR MOONEY CHRISTMAN, widow of Andrew J. Shipman, formerly a lawyer here, is dead at her home, 636 West 158th Street.

Mrs. MARY F. FRANCIS, widow of Hiram S. Francis, formerly in business here, died at the home of her son, Judson T. Francis, in Englewood, N. J., in her ninety-fourth year.

EDWARD TAFT, a distant relative of former President Taft, and a retired business man here, died at 454 Fort Washington Avenue in his eighty-first year.

Mrs. RUSSELL HILLIAN, said to have been the oldest women in Virginia, died in Pulaski County in her one hundred and eleventh year.

HUGH E. DONNELLY, 86 years old, a retired tea merchant, died from heart disease on Tuesday at the home of his nephew, Clarence W. Donnelly, in Jamaica, L. I.

WILLIAM ALLEN NORTHCOTT of Springfield, Ill., formerly Lieutenant Governor of Illinois and once head of the Modern Woodmen of America, died in Excelsior Springs, Mo., yesterday from heart disease in his sixty-third year. He was President of the Interocean Casualty Company.

Mrs. FRANCES CRAIK MORRIS, descended from Revolutionary ancestry and who was the widow of John H. Morton Morris, died in Louisville, Ky., on Wednesday, in her seventy-eighth year. Mrs. Morris is survived by four daughters and two sons, the Rev. James Craik Morris, rector of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church at Madison, Wis., and John Morton Morris, a Louisville lawyer.

SAMUEL CUNLIFFE-LISTER, second Baron Masham, died Wednesday at Masham, England. He was 59 years old and the owner of about 24,000 acres.

RICHARD ARMSTRONG, a retired engineer, formerly for many years connected with the waterworks of Hamilton, Canada, died at his home, 9 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, in his seventy-sixth year. He was a native of Dumfries, Scotland.

WILLIAM E. NEWTON, a former Overseer of the Poor of Smithtown, L. I., and a School Trustee, died on Wednesday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Elliott J. Smith, in Islip, L. I., in his eighty-eighth year.

JOHN EDMUNDS, 66 years old, a stationary engineer and dock building business, died at his home, 16 Cornelia Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday.

Mrs. KATE ROSENTHAL, wife of Morris Rosenthal, a manufacturer and a former Vice President of the Flatbush Democratic Club, died on Wednesday at her residence, 462 Marlborough Road, Flatbush, in her sixty-eighth year.

The Rev. Father MARCUS AURELIUS TRATHEN, rector of St. Timothy's Protestant Episcopal Church in Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at his home, 25 Louis Place, from Bright's disease. Father Trathen was born in this city and had been in charge of St. Timothy's Church for a year and a half. He was an associate member of the Order of the Holy Cross.

Mrs. ELIZA J. MISSING, who served as a nurse on the battlefield of Antietam during the civil war, died on Tuesday at her home, 488 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 78 years. She was the widow of Colonel John Missing, who was in command of the Tenth Regiment of New York Volunteers during the civil war and who at one time was Commissioner of Public Works in Brooklyn. She is survived by two sons, Charles A. and John E. Missing, both stock brokers.

The Rev. JOHN JAMES HOLDEN, well known among Brooklyn Methodists, died in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital on Wednesday, aged 52 years. Mr. Holden was formerly a broker in the wood pulp and paper line, and had been ordained for many years. He was for several years Superintendent of the Sunday School of the Sixth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. His home was at 551 Seventy-fifth Street, Bay Ridge.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, formerly a Trustee of the City of White Plains and a Director of the Central Bank of Westchester County, is dead at his home in White Plains, in his seventy-third year.

Mrs. ELLEN VINCENT BAKER, widow of Thomas Baker, died yesterday at her home in Johnstown, N. Y., in her ninety-second year.

GEORGE H. LEONARD, Superintendent of the works of the Pullman Car Company, died on Wednesday at his home in Caldwell, N. J., in his forty-third year.

ALBERT LAWTENSLAGER, a manufacturing jeweler, died yesterday at his home in Albany in his ninety-seventh year.

ROBERT S. OLYPHANT, Vice President and General Manager of the Duquesne Light Company of Pittsburgh, Penn., died there on Wednesday in his fiftieth year.

SAMUEL COPELAND, a retired silk expert, died on Tuesday at his home in Paterson, N. J., twenty-four hours after his wife's death, in his seventy-second year.

JULIUS HARBURGER, for many years in the jewelry business in Dover, N. J., died on Wednesday at his home there.

LEONARD BENDER, a woolen merchant here, died on Tuesday at his home in Summit, N. J., in his twenty-eighth year.

PETER L. DRAKE, District Manager of the New Jersey Tobacco Company, died on Wednesday at his home in Somerville, N. J., in his fiftieth year.

Mrs. MARIE J. CARLSON, for many years a resident of Long Island, died on Wednesday at the home of her brother in Corona, L. I., in her sixtieth year.

CHARLES H. DYE, a glove manufacturer of Gloversville, N. Y., died yesterday in the Albany City Hospital, in his sixty-first year.

Mrs. JANET McKENZIE, mother of the Rev. Charles McKenzie, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Johnstown, N. Y., died yesterday at her son's home, in her eighty-third year.

HERBERT MORAN, an editor of the Evansville, Ind., Courier, died on Wednesday in St. Louis, Mo., from injuries received in an automobile accident.

ALFRED B. CRANDELL, formerly agricultural editor of The Tribune for twenty-one years, died at his home in Woodbury Falls, N. Y., in his seventy-sixth year. Mr. Crandell joined the staff of The Tribune on the invitation of Horace Greeley in 1871.

Born

BAND.—On Thursday, Jan. 25, 1917, at 863 Park Av., to Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Band, a daughter.

Married

CHARLES—WYETH.—On Thursday, Jan. 25, at the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. M. J. Quinn, Charlotte Grosvenor Wyeth, daughter of Mrs. Stephen Guion Williams, to Alfred Chalmers Charles, son of the late Richard P. Charles.

EYRE—LAMARCHE.—Jan. 25, 1917, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, by the Rev. R. H. Tierney, Ethel, daughter of Mr. Paul E. Lamarche, to John Eyre, son of Mrs. John Eyre of Orange, N. J.

JEWETT—BLUNKETT.—At the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, on Thursday, Jan. 25, Elizabeth Agnes Blunkett to Stephen Perhan Jewett, M. D.

LITCHFIELD—PEARSON.—On Thursday, Jan. 25, at St. George's Chapel, by the Rev. Karl Reiland, Jeanette C. Pearson, daughter of Cholmeley Jones, Esq., to Percy Litchfield.

THOMPSON—ALBERTSON.—Jan. 22, Florence G. Albertson to Charles R. Thompson.

WELLS—WHITE.—On Thursday, Jan. 25, at 246 East 105th St., Sophie Douglass, daughter of Gaylord S. and the late Sophie Douglass White to Franklin Chamberlain Wells, Jr., of New York City.

Brooklyn.

LOVENBERG—O'DEA.—Jan. 24, Sara E. O'Dea to Eugene Lovenberg.

TAYLOR—BACON.—Jan. 24, Harriette G. Bacon to William D. Taylor.

Died

BAGG.—Suddenly, on Jan. 24, 1917, at her home, 3,604 Broadway, Edna Lintz Bagg, eldest daughter of William Smith and Matilda McLean Bagg. Funeral private.

BARRETT.—On Thursday, Jan. 25, 1917, Alexander, son of the late David and Margaret Young Barrie and beloved father of Caswell Barrie. Funeral service at his late residence, 400 Riverside Drive, Saturday, Jan. 27, at 2 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

BELL.—On Thursday, Jan. 25, Martha A., widow of the late Joseph N. and beloved mother of Mrs. Jennie Burns and John A. Bell, at her late residence, 356 West 145th St., Saturday, Jan. 27, 8 P. M. Funeral Sunday, 8 A. M. Interment at Poestenkill, N. Y. Kindly omit flowers. Troy (N. Y.) papers please copy.

BENDER.—On Jan. 24, 1917, Leonard George, beloved husband of Helen Chrystal Bender, in his 29th year. Relatives and friends, also members of Overlook Lodge, No. 163, F. and A. M., are invited to attend funeral services, on Friday, Jan. 26, at 8 P. M., at his late residence, 24 Mountain Av., Summit, N. J. Funeral private. Conveyance will meet train leaving Hoboken at 6:45 P. M.

BIGELOW.—At her residence, 611 West 112th St., on Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1917, Harriet M., wife of John A. Bigelow and daughter of the late Rev. Asa Dodge Smith, D. D. Funeral services at the West End Collegiate Church, West End Av. and 77th St., on Friday, Jan. 26, at 2 P. M. Cleveland and Youngstown, Ohio, papers please copy.

BONNER.—At Chicago, Ill., on Jan. 23, after a short illness, Julius Bonner, beloved husband of Esther and father of Mrs. J. Hoffman, Amy, Eva, Emil Bonner, brother of Zilla Bonner, Mrs. I. Eisler and Dr. A. Bonner. Funeral services from his late residence, 306 West 99th St., Friday, 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

BONNER.—Brethren of Centennial Lodge, No. 763, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend the funeral services of our deceased brother, Julius Bonner, on Friday, the 26th instant, at 10 A. M., from his late residence, 306 West 99th St. By order of

MORTIMER B. BERNSTEIN, Master.
HENRY LIPPMANN, Secretary.

BONNER.—Julius. Brethren of Zion Lodge, No. 2, I. O. B. B., are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, Julius Bonner, on Friday morning, Jan. 26, at 10 o'clock, from 306 West 99th St.

BERNARD M. KAPLAN, President.
HUGO TAUSSIG, Secretary.

BORDEN.—Alfred, Jr., infant son of Alfred and Susan E. Borden, Wednesday, Jan. 24. Funeral private.

BRYCE.—On Jan. 23, at her residence, Edith, daughter of the late William and Clara Tileston Bryce. Funeral services 10:30, Friday morning, Jan. 26, at 20 West 54th St. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

BUTLER.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, Jan. 25, 1917, Charles Bell, beloved husband of Ella Weeks Starbuck Butler. Funeral services at his late residence, 200 8th Av., Brooklyn, Saturday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment private.

CRANE.—Chicago, Ill., Jan. 23d, Major Simeon H. Crane, son late Rev. Dr. Simeon H. and Jane Robinson Ailing Crane, brother late William Robinson Ailing, Newark, N. J., member late firm Markley, Ailing & Co., Chicago. Service, Madison, Ind., 26th, noon.

CULLEN.—At Summit, N. J., Jan. 24, 1917, Emma F., widow of William G. Cullen, late of Short Hills, N. J., in her 89th year. Funeral private.

DONOVAN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 23, at Monroe, N. Y., Henry Donovan, beloved husband of the late Mary Noble Donovan, and only son of the late Dr. Thomas Washington and Lydia Jackson Donovan, in the 62d year of his age. Services Friday at Christ Church, Warwick, N. Y., on arrival of train leaving Jersey City, Erie R. R., at 9:25 A. M.

DOUGLAS.—In Whitestone, N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 25th, 1917, Margaret B., wife of the late Robert Douglas, Bayside Av. and 22d St., Whitestone. Funeral private.

FIELDER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1917, Frank Sidney Fielder, M. D., at his residence, 1 West 81st St., N. Y. C. Funeral services at the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, 5th Av. and 48th St., on Saturday afternoon, at half-past 2. Dansville (N. Y.) papers please copy.

FIELDER.—The members of the West End Medical Society are requested to attend the funeral services of Frank Sidney Fielder, M. D., at the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, 5th Av. and 48th St., on Saturday afternoon at half-past two.

WESLEY T. LEE, President.
REGINALD M. RAWLS, M.D., Secretary.

FREER.—On Jan. 25, 1917, at her residence, 200 Cathedral Parkway, Georgia Hinely, wife of George C. Freer and mother of Sidney St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Amsterdam Av. and 99th St., Jan. 27, at 4 o'clock P. M. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

GORMAN.—On Thursday, Jan. 25, 1917, Susan E. Gorman, widow of the late Peter Gorman. Funeral from her late residence, 1,256 Bergen St., Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., Saturday, Jan. 27, thence to the Church of St. Gregory, Brooklyn Av. and St. John's Place, where a solemn requiem mass will be said at 10 A. M. Interment at Calvary Cemetery.

HAFF.—At Plainfield, N. J., Katrina Haff, widow of the late Stephen Haff, on Jan. 24. Funeral services at All Souls' Unitarian Church, Park Av., Plainfield, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 26, at 3 o'clock.

HAIRHOUSE.—On Jan. 24, 1917, at Dover, N. J., Julius Hairhouse, in his 71st year. Funeral services at his late home, 60 South Morris St. Saturday, Jan. 27, at 2 o'clock.

HAM.—In Providence, R. I., on Jan. 24, Albert E. Ham, in his 74th year.

HEMPEL.—Helene C. (Hansmann,) beloved wife of John J., Wednesday, Jan. 24, at her residence, 1,744 Amsterdam Av. Services Saturday, 10:30 A. M. Interment private. Omit flowers.

HOGG.—On Wednesday, Jan. 24, in the 80th year of his age, Robert Hogg, husband of the late Annie Donald Hogg. Funeral from his late residence, 143 Keap St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 28, at 2 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

ISENBERG.—Benjamin, beloved father of Mrs. Herman Elkan, Mrs. Max Hart, Mrs. Emma Isenberg, Miss Roline Isenberg, Ivan, Paul, Nathan, Cesar, and Siegfried Isenberg. Funeral from his late residence, 3 East 119th St., 10 A. M. Friday, Jan. 26. Interment Washington Cemetery.

JUDE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1917, at her late residence, 4,058 Ashland St., Woodhaven, Long Island, Mary Jude, widow of the late Frederick Jude, formerly of 418 East 9th St., N. Y. Services and funeral from her residence, Saturday, at 2 P. M.

KAPLAN.—Rabbi Israel of 165 East 91st, husband of Annie and father of Professor Mordecai Kaplan, Rabbi Kaplan and Mrs. Israeli of Boston. Funeral will be held from Congregation Kehilath Jeshurus, at 117-121 East 85th, Friday, at 10:30 A. M. Interment Mt. Carmel.

KEPPLE.—Marion Kepple, beloved wife of Ernest L. Kepple, suddenly, on Jan. 24. Services at her late residence, 2 Brenkerhoff St., Ridgefield Park, N. J., on Sunday, at 2 P. M.

KOHN.—Moses B., from Fokshani, Rumania, Thursday afternoon. Funeral service from the late residence, 346 East 80th St., N. Y. City, at 10 A. M., Friday, Jan. 26.

LONDON.—At 1,089 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, Julius London. Funeral will take place Friday, Jan. 26, at 11

PROTESTS TO MEXICO OVER CONSTITUTION

Rights of Foreigners Abridged In Proposed Changes, Lansing Complains to Carranza.

FEARS RETROACTIVE EFFECT

Practical Confiscation of American-Owned Properties Possible Under Certain Pending Provisions.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 25.—Secretary of State Lansing has sent to General Carranza through Charles B. Parker, American Chargé d'Affaires here, a communication in regard to certain provisions which it has been proposed to include in the new Mexican Constitution.

The communication calls attention to the article vesting the Executive with power to expropriate property without judicial recourse, and also to the article providing that civil and commercial companies cannot own properties of a greater area than is necessary to accomplish the purpose for which they are formed, and placing the power to determine what area is necessary in the hands of the Executive. The communication says that if the latter provision were made retroactive it might be confiscatory, as no provision is made for compensation.

Attention is called to the article providing that there be no exemption from taxation. If this were given a retroactive effect, says Secretary Lansing's communication, it would impair contracts of many foreign corporations now operating under agreements providing periods of exemption by the Federal or State Governments.

Regarding Article 33, dealing with the expulsion of obnoxious foreigners, objection is made because the proposed article permits the Executive to expel any one without recourse to appeal, whose presence is deemed inadvisable by him. The letter states that this is not in accord with the usual practice of nations, that cause be clearly shown.

Mr. Parker has also sent to General Carranza a statement from Secretary Lansing protesting against the proposed article in the new Constitution which stipulates that special concessions must be obtained by exploiters of oil lands, and allows companies now owning such lands one year in which to secure new concessions in order to protect the rights already acquired. The statement says this article apparently means virtual nationalization of Mexican oil lands, and that it might prove confiscatory of foreign-owned property.

Meaning of the Protest.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Future relations of the Mexican de facto Government with the United States may be materially affected by the manner in which the suggestions of Secretary Lansing regarding the proposed radical changes in the Constitution are received by General Carranza and the members of the constituent Congress now in session at Queretaro.

The protest delivered to the Foreign Office in Mexico City today against incorporation in the new Constitution of provisions limiting property holdings of foreigners and providing for other restrictions of the rights of foreigners was made after the receipt at the State Department of numerous complaints from Americans who have, it is said, been affected by such constitutional provisions may prove cause for diplomatic entanglements, not only with the United States Government, but with other Governments whose nationals have invested in Mexico.

Secretary Lansing's protest against the adoption of a provision for confiscation of property was based on the proposed article in which it is stated:

"Private property shall not be seized for public purposes without compensation. The need of utility of such seizure shall be determined by the proper authority, but in the event of any disagreement as to terms the expropriation shall be carried out by the judicial authority."

Further basis for protest was found in a continuation of the article, reading:

"Civil and commercial corporations may own urban property and manufacturing or industrial establishments either within or without inhabited places; they may also own such mining properties and those containing oil, or other subsoil substances, as well as railroad and pipe lines, but they may not now or administer in their own right rural properties in an area greater than that absolutely necessary for the accomplishment of the purpose for which they have been created. The Executive shall in every case determine this area."

Protest against another article was caused by the addition to the old constitutional provision that "there shall be no private or Government monopolies of any sort" of the words, "nor exemption from taxation." This addition was aimed at concessions, almost all of which have in them provisions for certain exemptions for varying periods.

Objection to a change in the provisions for the expulsion of foreigners was caused by phraseology that appears to permit no opportunity for the accused to show cause why he should not be expelled. The proposed provision reads:

"The Executive shall have the exclusive right to expel from the Republic forthwith and without judicial process any foreigner whose presence he may deem inadvisable. Any action taken by the Executive under this authorization shall be without appeal.

"No foreigner shall meddle in the political affairs of the country. Nor shall they acquire any real estate unless they shall have previously declared to the Department of Foreign Affairs their intention to waive their citizenship and the protection of their respective Governments in all matters pertaining to the said property and to accept the jurisdiction of the laws and authorities of the republic in so far as the property is concerned."

99 INDICTED FOR FRAUD.

Cincinnati Grand Jury Takes Action In Election Cases.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25.—Six sealed indictments naming ninety-nine individuals as defendants were returned here today by the Federal Grand Jury, which has been investigating the alleged election frauds. The names were given to the United States Marshal, and he will bring them into court under capias as soon as they are apprehended.

The Marshal was instructed to maintain absolute secrecy as to the names of the indicted men. Persistent rumors that several men of more or less political prominence in State politics had been indicted could not be verified.

In a supplemental statement to the court, the Grand Jury pointed out that "wholesale prostitution of the sanctity of the ballot seems to be generally prevalent." The statement added that "certain newspapers, by giving undue prominence to interested citizens and organizations, or through their editorial columns, seemed to have made a studied effort to direct public sentiment to the belief that the United States of America is conducting a persecution of innocent men for insidious purposes. The whole course of our investigation has convinced us that nothing is further from the truth."

Up to a late hour today the Marshal had not returned to the Government building with any prisoners.

INDIANA HOUSE VOTES 'DRY.'

Statewide Prohibition Bill Will Now Go to the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 25.—By a vote of 70 to 28 the Indiana House today passed the Wright bill, which calls for State-wide prohibition. It now goes to the Senate, which appears about evenly divided on the liquor question.

The bill provides that after Jan. 1, 1918, "it shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture, sell, barter, exchange, give away, furnish, or otherwise dispose of any intoxicating liquor, or to keep any intoxicating liquor, with intent to sell, barter, exchange, give away, furnish, or otherwise dispose of the same, except as in this act provided."

The measure does not prohibit the manufacture of wine or cider for the private consumption of any individual, by that individual, nor does it prohibit the sale of pure grain alcohol for medicinal, scientific or mechanical purposes, or wine for sacramental purposes, or the manufacture and sale of denatured alcohol.

PROGRESSIVES FLAY PERKINS AND COLBY

O'Connell Accuses Former of "Driving Us Into the Party of Reaction."

George W. Perkins and Everett Colby are not to have the undivided support of the Progressives in whose name they recently inaugurated a fight on the Republican National Committee over the election of John T. Adams as Vice Chairman to divide authority with Chairman Wilcox.

Matthew Hale and other Progressives who threw their support to President Wilson after Mr. Roosevelt declined the Progressive nomination last Summer, and who refused to participate in any amalgamation with the standpatters in the interest of Charles E. Hughes, have seized the opportunity created by the Perkins attack to call a meeting of Progressive State leaders to consider the matter in the light of their own brand of progressiveism.

The Perkins-Colby forces started a counterattack as soon as they learned of Mr. Hale's manoeuvre by sending a letter to all State Committeemen and County Chairmen asking their opinions of the revolt against the Old Guard Republicans, and warning them that Mr. Hale and his associates "not only are Democrats now, they are Wilson Democrats at that."

Responses to that letter, which was signed by John Gerdes, Secretary of the Progressive State Committee, disclose that there is much bitterness among some loyal Progressives against Mr. Perkins. John J. O'Connell, Chairman of the New York Progressive County Committee, has addressed a particularly acrimonious reply, directed to Mr. Perkins, in which the latter is accused of "having tried to drive us pell-mell, irrespective of principles, into the party of reaction."

Mr. O'Connell wrote to Mr. Perkins in part:

"I appreciate your feelings on the movement started by Hale, as it must be galling to a man of your versatility to see anybody else take a lead in the Progressive Party. But don't you think that your activities are just a little too all-pervading? You are the chief mentor of the Mitchel city administration, which is Democratic; you are the guide, philosopher, and friend of Mr. Whitman and his Republican machine and were the chief contributor to his campaign fund; judging by the newspaper accounts—and by the results—you were the chief executive of the Hughes campaign, and you ran the Progressive Party as your private corporation until the debacle at Chicago, of your part in which politeness forbids me speaking.

"There has not been a 'peep' out of you regarding Progressive doctrines since June, and your efforts having been directed toward driving us pell mell, irrespective of principles, into the party of reaction, but now that you are in a contest, sham or otherwise, for decorative places in the Republican machine, you again proclaim yourself a Progressive.

SAFFORD EVIDENCE FINISHED

Rae Tanzer Denies She Admitted Mistaking Osborne for "Oliver."

The last of the evidence that is to convict or free Fraklin D. Safford, former clerk of the Kensington Hotel in Plainfield, was placed before the jury in his trial for perjury yesterday, and today both sides will sum up. Safford is charged with falsely swearing that it was James W. Osborne who accompanied Miss Rae Tanzer to Plainfield on October 18, 1914, and there registered as "Oliver Osborne."

The Tanzer girl was recalled to the stand by Benjamin Slade for the defense. She denied having told Mrs. Spielberg, wife of Harold Spielberg, a lawyer, that she identified James W. Osborne as Oliver Osborne at the first Safford trial because she was angry with Roger B. Wood, then Assistant United States District Attorney. Regarding her recantation that she had made an "honest mistake in mistaking James W. Osborne for the man she had known as Oliver Osborne, she said Mr. Spielberg had told her that he would "put things right."

Application was made yesterday to the United States Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus for Joseph Marshall, a witness committed to jail by Judge Hand for alleged contempt of court in the Safford trial. A decision Monday is probable. Marshall was a fellow-prisoner in the Tombs with Charles H. Lawrence, who says he was the "Oliver Osborne" who wooed Rae Tanzer.

AVERAGE HARVARD PAY $1,840

Highest-Paid Professors Get $5,500, Endowment Committee Says.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 25.—The average salary of the eighty-seven full professors now connected with Harvard University is $4,671 annually. The very highest stipend the university itself officially pays to any of its professors is $5,500, and this salary is only available after the man has been a full professor for fifteen years, and as there are few full professors at Harvard under 40 years of age it may readily be seen that such a salary is not accorded the university's teachers until they are in the fifties.

These figures were made public tonight by the committee which is seeking to obtain an endowment of $10,000,000 from the rank and file of Harvard's alumni. When the difference in average wage between the salaries given in 1903-1904 and those of this year is pointed out, an increase of only $285 is shown.

Harvard's teaching force is now composed of 326 members, its estimated salary roll is $600,000, and the average salary is $1,840.

MRS. CATT TO GET $500,000.

Surrogate Orders This Sum Paid Out of Mrs. Frank Leslie's Estate.

Surrogate Cohalan yesterday ordered that $500,000 should be paid, with as little delay as possible, from the estate of Mrs. Frank Leslie to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the Woman Suffrage Party, to whom Mrs. Leslie left the bulk of her fortune to further the suffrage cause. Mrs. Catt was ill with neuralgia at her home, 2 West Eighty-sixth Street, yesterday, but Miss Mary G. Hayes, Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party, who was there, said that the application for the $500,000 had been made in order to start the distribution of the estate. This large sum was not wanted for any specific purpose, and Mrs. Catt was not yet prepared to announce any of her plans for spending the fortune.

Surrogate Cohalan, on the application of Horace E. Parker, lawyer for Mrs. Catt, also directed the executors to carry out other provisions of the will, making a bequest of $50,000 to Mrs. Carrie H. Wrenn of 62 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, a niece of Mrs. Leslie, and numerous other bequests, to pay claims against the estate and to take all steps necessary to clear the residuary estate so that it can be turned over to Mrs. Catt on her application. Mrs. Leslie left an estate appraised at $1,748,550, providing that the residuary estate should be an absolute gift to Mrs. Catt to be used for the advancement of the suffrage cause "as in her judgment she deems best."

New Warden of Auburn Prison.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—The appointment of Colonel Edgar S. Jennings of Auburn as Warden of Auburn Prison was announced by Superintendent of Prisons James M. Carter today, immediately after the receipt of the resignation of Warden Charles F. Rattigan. Colonel Jennings is commander of the Third Infantry Regiment of the National Guard. He is a Republican, but has never been active in politics. He served for a time as Police Commissioner of Auburn. Colonel Jennings will take charge of the prison on Feb. 15.

DESTRUCTION BY WAR NEARLY SIX BILLIONS

Europe's Rebuilding Problem Considered at National Foreign Trade Convention.

LOOK TO US FOR SUPPLIES

Machinery to Take Place of Lost Labor One Great Demand—Needs of France and Belgium Outlined.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Jan. 25.—Alba B. Johnson of Philadelphia, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, was elected President of the National Foreign Trade Council at the opening session of the fourth annual convention here today. James A. Farrell of New York, President of the United States Steel Corporation, the retiring President of the council, delivered an address in which he reviewed its work.

Problems fundamental to America's future commercial supremacy furnish the basis of discussion for the three-day session, with the "war after the war" as the basis. Nearly 600 delegates were registered when the convention convened. Special trains brought delegates from the Pacific Coast and from New York and New England.

That the loss of property in the European theatres of war represents a value of $5,985,000,000 is the estimate contained in a report of an inquiry made by the National Foreign Trade Council and today submitted to the convention.

The report says that in the work of reconstruction agricultural machinery, seeds, and building material will be in immediate demand.

"After the Balkan war," says the report, "it took approximately one year to rebuild destroyed villages. It will require longer in Belgium and France, because of labor losses not replaceable from neighboring States. Industrial rebuilding will occupy more time. Many new industrial buildings in Northern France and Belgium may consist of temporary structures, the total expense of which most likely will not be more than one-third the total value of the former buildings.

"The immediate needs of the two countries during the first year after the war may be as follows: Agricultural buildings, Belgium, $50,000,000, and France, $50,000,000; agricultural machinery for Belgium, $50,000,000, and France, $50,000,000; industrial buildings for Belgium, $65,000,000, and France, $50,000,000; mining machinery for Belgium, $60,000,000, and France, $40,000,000; iron industry machinery for Belgium, $70,000,000, and France, $50,000,000; food-making machines for Belgium, $3,000,000, and France, $10,000,000; chemical machinery for Belgium, $6,000,000, and France, $6,000,000; textile machinery for Belgium, $65,000,000, and France, $50,000,000; electrical machinery and equipment for Belgium, $130,000,000, and France, $90,000,000; wood-working machinery for Belgium, $20,000,000, and France, $18,000,000; paper-making machinery for Belgium, $5,000,000, and France, $3,000,000.

"First: Belgium and France will scarcely be able to manufacture the things needed for rebuilding, neither can they import everything. France may see herself compelled to buy from abroad approximately three-quarters of the timber required for rebuilding, while practically all wanted by Belgium will have to be imported."

The destruction of property in Poland is estimated at $875,000,000, and that in Austria at about $600,000,000, and the Balkans $300,000,000.

A plea that the United States tariff system, whatever its underlying principle, have certain bargaining provisions whereby American foreign trade may be encouraged and protected from discrimination, was made by Willard Straight, Vice President of the American International Corporation, in an address.

W. W. Nichols, who was Chairman of the United States Industrial Commission to France, reviewed the industrial reconstruction in Europe which is to follow the ending of the war.

"France," he said, "looks to us as the superior exploiter of labor-saving machinery to help her to deal with what she expects to be the most difficult phase of her reconstruction, namely, to find adequate means to make a great deficiency in her former manual labor. She estimates this deficiency will actually be 1,500,000 men, and to this must be added serious impairment of effective personal service by the loss of limb, sight, or other sense.

"It is believed that in the replacement of textile machinery alone between $75,000,000 and $100,000,000 will have to be expended. It is figured that $600,000,000 will be required for the replacement of industrial property in the French war zone alone."

The enormous loans made to the warring countries of Europe are good investments, according to Festus J. Wade, a banker of St. Louis, who spoke at the afternoon session.

"It is your duty as American citizens," he said, "to sustain the credit of the nations at war, as well as the neutral nations, and to advise your friends and constituents to lend their money to these nations, for two reasons: First, because they are absolutely sound, and, second, because it will do more to develop the credit of this nation than anything else."

ROCKEFELLER PLAN NARROW

Robert U. Johnson Says New Education Program Is too Utilitarian.

Robert Underwood Johnson, Secretary of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, presided at the public lecture given by that organization at the Chemists' Club yesterday afternoon and spoke of the new program of education recently announced. He said:

"Within a week the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation has announced a radical, far-reaching and ambitious program which, whatever its value as discipline or as a shorter cut to efficiency, has filled the minds of many thoughtful persons with disappointment if not dismay. I do not for a moment consider myself competent to pass judgment upon the virtue of the new system from the point of view of training, and I have respect for any attempt to decrease the wastefulness in methods of instruction at school, college, or university.

"But the defects, the narrowness, the lack of vision of the whole propaganda constitute nothing less than a challenge to every man of liberal culture. I am not now speaking of the decision to eliminate Latin and Greek, though this scheme might well provide for a practical investigation of the part these studies have played in the education of men of character and thought. But the new system is frankly utilitarian to the verge of materialism, falling in with that incomplete conception of preparedness—whether for life or for war—that leaves out of account the main element in the true greatness of nations, the supremacy of noble ideas.

"At this time, when it is recognized that every country of the world should take a new account of stock, it seems unfortunate that a body of men of the highest standing in the public regard should put forth a scheme that leaves out of the reckoning the need of inspiring American youth with the desire to stake out a golden claim in the undiscovered country of the spirit.

"Imagination, the love of literature, and the arts, the power to express one's self in print or conversation, an inspiring regard for poetry and the treasures of the classics, the cultivation of good manners—nothing that deals with the emotions seems to have part in this new program. And yet without some measure of these knowledge can never become wisdom and education will be only a more efficient method of neglecting, under the guise of reality, the real things of life.

"It is hoped, by the faithfulness of its (the Academy's) members and by the support of men and women of large vision to make the Academy a rallying point of intellectual and aesthetic effort—a vital and permanent influence in the higher life of the people. I am much mistaken if by very reaction this new project of education does not bring to the aid of the Academy and similar institutions much-needed resources from those who believe that man does not live by bread alone and that his life consisteth not in the abundance of the things that he possesses."

George de Forest Brush spoke on various phases of the history of art.

LAUNCH NEW FIGHTER FOR NATION'S NAVY

Mississippi, 32,000-Ton Dreadnought, Leaves the Ways at Newport News.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Jan. 25.—The superdreadnought Mississippi was successfully launched today in the presence of Secretary Daniels, other distinguished visitors, and more than 15,000 spectators. The vessel is the third American warship to bear that name, as Secretary Daniels said in his address at the luncheon given by the builders. It was on the first Mississippi that Commodore Perry crossed the Pacific to Japan and opened the commerce of that country to America and the world.

"The first Mississippi won great renown for both the navy itself and the flag it flew," Secretary Daniels said in his speech after the launching. "Its record was always an inspiration to the second Mississippi, and the third Mississippi, it is needless to say, will seek to emulate its courage and achievements.

"Besides Matthew Galbraith Perry, the decks of the old Mississippi were trod by another sea fighter who was destined to become a world figure. Lieutenant George Dewey was executive officer of the Mississippi when she helped Farragut to fight his way past the forts below New Orleans, and forced the formidable Confederate ram Manassas to run aground, and then destroyed her with a couple of broadsides.

"Later the Mississippi ran aground during the bold attack on Port Hudson, where she caught fire and finally blew up. Captain Smith in his report commended Dewey for his coolness and gallantry on this occasion."

The second Mississippi rendered her service in time of peace, the Secretary continued. She was authorized in 1903 and was sold to Greece on July 8, 1914.

The new Mississippi, Mr. Daniels said, would have ten times the displacement of the first Mississippi, and her batteries would have one thousand times the destructive power of the batteries of the old ship.

Without armament or machinery, as she was launched today, the Mississippi represents an expenditure of nearly $8,000,000. When the Mississippi is ready to take her place in the battle fleet the Government will have spent almost twice that amount on her.

The Mississippi was laid down in April, 1915, and will be ready to be commissioned late next Fall. Except for slight modification in certain principles of design, the vessel will be a duplicate of the dreadnoughts Pennsylvania and Arizona, recently commissioned.

The new battleship will have a maximum speed of twenty-one knots, will displace 32,000 tons on trial and 33,000 when fully loaded, and will have a length over all of 624 feet. The engines will be of the Curtis turbine type, of an estimated horse power of 32,000. Like the other latest battlecraft, the vessel will be equipped with oil-burning boilers.

The main battery of the Mississippi will be twelve 14-inch 50-calibre rifles, placed three to a turret. In addition, there will be twenty-two 5-inch, 51-calibre rapid-fire guns, four 3-inch anti-aircraft rifles, two 21-inch torpedo tubes submerged, and the usual saluting guns.

WILL FIGHT REVENUE BILL.

House Democrats to Carry Issue Into Caucus.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Anti-preparedness Democrats of the House lined up their forces today for a fight upon the Administration's Emergency Revenue bill when it is presented to the Democratic caucus tomorrow night by Chairman Kitchin of the Ways and Means Committee. While it is not believed the party split will be sufficient to defeat the bill in caucus, the Democratic gathering promises to be a lively affair.

Understanding that the bill is the result of big appropriations for the army and navy, the pacifist contingent made plans today to offer a resolution in caucus to instruct the House committees in charge of preparedness bills to reduce the totals of these measures and thus make revenue legislation unnecessary. According to one of the leaders of the insurgent movement, it is now estimated that the Naval, Military, and Fortifications bills soon to be considered in the House will carry in the aggregate $195,000,000 more than similar measures carried at the late session.

"If it were not for these enormous appropriations for preparedness," said one of the opponents of the Revenue bill, "it would not be necessary to enact revenue legislation to raise approximately $200,000,000 by additional taxation on inheritances and excess profits. If the committees can be instructed to confine the preparedness measures to the totals of the last session no such tax need be levied. The opposition to the Revenue bill in caucus will be predicated on that argument."

It is expected the fight on the Revenue bill will be led in the caucus by Robert N. Page of North Carolina, Edward W. Saunders of Virginia, Warren Worth Bailey of Pennsylvania, and Edward Keating of Colorado. Chairman Kitchin expects eventual acceptance of the measure. Mr. Kitchin himself has consistently opposed large appropriations for military purposes, but as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee will he required to defend the Revenue bill as necessary in view of appropriations already made and in prospect.

Congressman Thomas Heflin of Alabama gave notice today that he would offer in caucus or on the floor of the House an amendment to the Revenue bill taxing cotton futures contracts. He said the idea appealed to Chairman Kitchin.

"I had a conference with Senator Smith of South Carolina," said Mr. Heflin, "at which we discussed the charge that certain manipulators and spinners had conspired to depress the price of cotton. The break in cotton on the New York and New Orleans Exchanges a few days ago was without warrant or excuse. It was accomplished by circulating false rumors and by unlawful manipulation of the futures market—and this in the face of a short crop.

"It is estimated we can raise $25,000,000 in revenue by taxing certain cotton futures contracts in the Revenue bill. Bear manipulation, such as occurred last week, should not be tolerated if Congress can prevent it, and I think Congress can."

SPARKS SET OFF MUNITIONS.

Men and Women Injured in Explosion in Irvington.

Special to The New York Times.

IRVINGTON, N. Y., Jan. 25.—Three men were severely burned and several women injured by falling débris this afternoon after an explosion had occurred in the shaving room of the Riverside Metals Corporation plant, which is manufacturing munitions for Russia. The cause of the explosion was attributed to sparks struck from a tool.

The injured were: John Leonard of Irvington, burned about the wrist, hands, and face, who may die; John Liebold, Irvington, burned about the legs; Henry Snyder of Hastings, burned about the legs; Ethel Taxter, Storm Street, Tarrytown, hurt by débris, and Theresa Noonan, badly cut about the head in falling down an embankment after her escape from the building. Several other young women fainted and became hysterical, and had to be taken to the Tarrytown Hospital.

As far as could be learned last night it was an implement in the hands of Liebold which set off some powder. Flames shot up to the ceiling, and the room became filled with gas, while all the windows on the second floor were blown out. The clothing of the three men caught fire, but they were led to safety by Antonio Speno of Tarrytown, one of the workmen. An automatic device closed the powder magazine, thus preventing a further explosion.

The "Great Stone Face."

A Western Ohio Democrat calls Senator Harding the great stone face of Republicanism in this State. If the allegation be true, the Senator can't even smile at the joke.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

BRITAIN NOW COMPELS STOCK MOBILIZATION

Empowers Treasury to Requisition Foreign Securities and Demands Record of Holdings.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The Official Gazette tonight announces that by a new Order-in-Council the Treasury is empowered, under the Defense of the Realm act, to requisition any foreign securities which may be required to strengthen Great Britain's financial position, and also to require holders of such securities to make a return on them to the Treasury.

The order further forbids the transfer or sale of such securities outside the United Kingdom. The order does not apply to securities owned by persons not ordinarily residents of the United Kingdom.

The list of securities required by the order will be published within a few days, and at an early date all holders will be required to make a full return. The terms and conditions under which the securities are requisitioned will be identical with those existing in the voluntary mobilization scheme, which, despite the extra two shillings income tax levied, apparently failed to bring in sufficient securities, and hence the application of compulsion.

In its newest effort to bring out additional securities under the mobilization scheme the British Treasury Department is thought to be looking far ahead of its present requirements. More than $800,000,000 of British-owned foreign securities are now on deposit in banks in this country, available for use. Of this amount $300,000,000 will be deposited to secure the recent $250,000,000 one and two year loan.

It is estimated that since the beginning of war the British Government and individual citizens of the United Kingdom have sold to the United States approximately $2,000,000,000 worth of American securities. How much more remains abroad will be made known to the authorities under the new order.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..7:11 | Sun sets..5:05 | Moon sets..8:54

THE TIDES.

	High Water.		Low Water.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:36	10:31	3:51	4:19
Governors Island	10:20	10:58	4:23	4:51
Hell Gate	12:00	12:13	6:25	6:44

Arrived—Thursday, Jan. 25.

SS Touraine, Bordeaux, Jan. 14.
SS Chimu, Boston, Jan. 23.
SS Nordland, Calbarien, Jan. 19.
SS Commewijne, Haiti, Jan. 16.
SS Virginia, Bordeaux, Jan. 3.
SS Manhattan, London, Jan. 6.
SS Philadelphia, London, Jan. 6.
SS Comus, New Orleans, Jan. 20.
SS Laatefos, Norfolk, Jan. 22.
SS Helsingborg, Stockholm, Dec. 8.
SS Com. Rollins, Sagua, Jan. 19.
SS Corning, Copenhagen, Jan. 4.
SS Cibao, Manzanillo, Jan. 19.
SS Taxandrier, Havre, Jan. 3.
SS Llandudno, Philadelphia, Jan. 24.
SS Steinstad, Cristobal, Jan. 14.
SS Vestris, Rio Janeiro, Jan. 10.
SS Monorway, Havana, Jan. 5.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Lansing	Glasgow	Dec. 23
Themis	Cristobal	Jan. 1
Lowther Range	Fayal	Dec. 31
Halfrid	Bordeaux	Dec. 28
Ohio	Cardiff	Jan. 4
Avellaneda	Bordeaux	Jan. 4
Marchioness of Bute	Havre	Jan. 4
Collingham	Havre	Jan. 5
Poeldyk	Rotterdam	Jan. 5
Manzanillo	Cristobal	Jan. 14
Arizonan	Genoa	Jan. 8
Zacapa	Santa Marta	Jan. 16
†Hellig Olav	Copenhagen	Jan. 11
Busse Terre	Bordeaux	Jan. 9
Pennorval	Havre	Jan. 9
City of Savannah	Savannah	Jan. 23
Maracaibo	Mayaguez	Jan. 20
El Rio	Galveston	Jan. 20

DUE TOMORROW.

Andreo	La Palitce	Jan. 9
Northern	La Palitce	Jan. 10
Apache	Jacksonville	Jan. 24
Vigilancia	Lisbon	Jan. 11

DUE SUNDAY.

St. Louis	Liverpool	Jan. 20
Sixaola	Kingston	Jan. 23
Corozal	Puerto Cabello	Jan. 19
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Jan. 23

DUE MONDAY.

*Rochambeau	Fordeaux	Jan. 20
Morro Castle	Havana	Jan. 25
Brazos	San Juan	Jan. 24
Bermudian	Bermuda	Jan. 27
Calamares	Maracaibo	Jan. 26
Peter Jebsen	Cardiff	Jan. 11
Huron	Jacksonville	Jan. 24
Stephen R. Jones	Montevideo	Dec. 30

DUE TUESDAY.

†Nordam	Falmouth	Jan. 21
Havana	Havana	Jan. 27
Raphael	Bahia	Jan. 7
A. A. Raven	Havre	Jan. 12
City of Columbus	Savannah	Jan. 27

DUE WEDNESDAY.

C. Lopez y Lopez	Cadiz	Jan. 20
Munamar	Antilla	Jan. 27
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Jan. 27
Sergipe	Bahia	Jan. 16
Lassell	Alexandra	Jan. 15
Mobilia	Batoe	Jan. 2

DUE THURSDAY.

Frederik VIII	Christiansand	Jan. 20
Carrillo	Kingston	Jan. 27
Philadelphia	San Juan	Jan. 27
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Jan. 27
Berumdian	Bermuda	Jan. 30

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Baltic, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Kuna, Guantanamo		12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Bergensfjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maturs, Grenada	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tague, Jamaica	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pennsylvanian, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Helen, Porto Rico		12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		12:00 M.
Mundale, Cardenas		12:00 M.
Idaho, Hull		12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Dia, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL SUNDAY.

Ryndam, Rotterdam	1:00 P.M.	6:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Apache, Jacksonville		12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

HelligOlav, Copenhagen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tapajos, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	8:00 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Philadelphia, Turks Island		3:00 P.M.
Mundale, Cardenas		12:00 M.
Pinar del Rio, Havana		12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Grove, San Juan		1:00 P.M.
Adonis, Haiti		12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Panama, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Steinstad, Puerto Mexico		12:00 M.
C. of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Manzanillo, Santa Cruz		12:00 M.
Tivives, Santiago	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Erazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Munamar, Antilla		12:00 M.
Laatefos, Rotterdam		12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
C. M'tgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		12:00 M.
Sabine, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Ponce, San Juan		12:00 M.

Transatlantic Mails.

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, (especially addressed only,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Finland.....Jan. 25

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—Philadelphia.....Jan. 27

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Russia, Rumania, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Bergen, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.,)—Bergensfjord.....Jan. 27

France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 A. M.,) (sea post)—Touraine..Jan. 27

Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Russia, Roumania, and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries, except Netherlands, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Falmouth; also Netherlands and Switzerland, via Rotterdam, (registered mail closes at 12 P. M., Jan. 27,) at 2:30 P. M., per SS Ryndam.....Jan. 28

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., JAN. 25.

SS John D. Rockefeller, Baton Rouge to New York, was 20 miles S. W. of Sombrero at noon.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 397 miles S. at noon.
SS J. M. Guffey, Port Arthur to New York, was 65 miles S. S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Neches, Galveston to New York, was 243 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS Sucrosa, Tampico to New York, was 65 miles N. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 526 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Maracaibo, San Juan to New York, was 864 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Capitan, Colon to New York, was 288 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Gulfstream, Port Arthur to New York, was 38 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 31 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 140 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, crossed Galveston Bar at 4 P. M.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah to New York, was 135 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 1,008 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Texas, Port Arthur to New York, was 278 miles E. of Sabine at noon.
SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 260 miles E. of Galveston at noon.
SS Brilliant, Tampico to New York, was 98 miles E. of Panuco at noon.
SS Comet, Tampico to New York, was 97 miles E. of Tampico at noon.
SS Perfection, Tampico to New York, was 136 miles E. of Tampico at noon.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 180 miles S. at noon.

South and Central America Mails.

Rio Janeiro, Sao Paulo, and Santos, (other parts of Brazil,) Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Rio Janeiro, Santa Maria, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires, at 12 M.—Afghan Prince.....Jan. 26

C

APPEAL TO ALBANY TO SAVE RIVERSIDE

Civic Organization Members Will Urge Legislature to Change Law.

TO TRANSFER JURISDICTION

Argument in Supreme Court on Injunction Against Improvement Postponed Until Monday.

As a culminating demonstration against the New York Central's west side improvement plans, members of civic organizations which have been fighting the project for six years will go to Albany by special train on Feb. 6 to urge the enactment into law of bills seeking to transfer jurisdiction over the improvement from the Board of Estimate to the Public Service Commission. The Ottinger bill in the Senate and the Ellenbogen bill in the Assembly are two of these measures, and will be discussed at public hearings on that day.

According to Thomas P. McKenna, a lawyer at 20 Broad Street and Chairman of the committee arranging the demonstration, twenty civic organizations will be represented on the trip. Not all of these organizations are on record against the west side plan, but will send representatives to inform themselves on the subject, it was said. There is a possibility that developments in the injunction proceedings against the improvement started by ex-State Senator William M. Bennett in behalf of the Society for the Prevention of Waste may make the demonstration unnecessary, but the committee is going ahead with its plans.

By mutual agreement the injunction, which was on the calendar for a hearing before Supreme Court Justice James S. Cropsey, was not argued yesterday. Corporation Counsel Lamar Hardy was not ready, and the case was set down for argument next Monday. This action attacks the west side improvement on constitutional grounds, and would, in the event of a decision adverse to the railroad, check the improvement until the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court had passed upon it.

The list of civic organizations handed out by Mr. McKenna yesterday as those which will send representatives to Albany include associations from all the boroughs save Richmond. Mr. McKenna admitted that the West End Association, which has been most prominent in the campaign against the adoption of the railroad plans as drawn up at present, was responsible for the proposed demonstration, although its name did not appear on his list, which was as follows:

Maritime Association of the Port of New York, Bronx Board of Trade, Central Mercantile Association, Queensborough Chamber of Commerce, Gansevoort Market Business Men's Association, Jamaica Bay Association, South Brooklyn Board of Trade, Brooklyn Committee on City Plan, Real Estate Board of Trade, Brooklyn Civic Association, Broadway Association, Fifth Avenue Association, West Side Taxpayers' Association, Citizens' Union, League to End Death Avenue, Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association, Allied Real Estate Interests, Independent Club of the West Side, North Manhattan Taxpayers' Association, and West End Association.

Mr. McKenna said that letters had been sent to all of these organizations by the committee, of which he is Chairman, explaining the need for "eliminating the grade crossings of, and to improve the terminal facilities incident to," the operation of trains by the New York Central, and that all of them had expressed a desire to be represented at the hearings at Albany.

Mr. McKenna made public a circular based on a pamphlet prepared some time ago by Charles L. Craig, attorney for the West End Association, which he argued that general jurisdiction rightly belonged to the Public Service Commission, and that the Board of Estimate would not lose any of its just powers by yielding chief authority over the improvement to it. Former State Senator Bennett is alleged to hold similar views.

Auction Sales

Continuation Sale Extraordinary—The Entire Transportation System of the MASON SEAMAN TAXI CAB CO. Over 400 Taxi Cabs

Such as De Dions, Alcos, Darracqs, Packards, Allen Kingstons, Hupp Rockwells, Vims, and various other standard taxi cab manufacturers, all equipped with Bosch Magnetos and with high-grade Landaulet and Limousine Bodies.

12 Berlin Limousine and Sedan Packards, town and touring bodies. $100,000 Complete Service Department with all repair parts for all the above mentioned makes of cars, including imported French, German and Italian Bearings, Gears, Motor Parts, Radiators, etc., etc. 1,000 Steel Lockers in uniform sections, suitable for any purposes. About 1,000 Chauffeurs' Overcoats, Gloves, Caps, Leggins, etc. 2,000 Sets of Standard Weed Chains and Extra Cross Links. 500 Separate Taxi Cab Bodies of standard make, including luxuriously upholstered Landaulets, Sedans, Limousines, Touring and other styles. 250 Complete Chassis, such as Alco, Darracq, De Dion, Packard, etc. Service Cars, Trucks, Rims, and other automobile parts too numerous to detail here.

SPECIAL NOTICE: This is positively an unparalleled and unprecedented sale of its kind, and warrants the attention of all the largest Taxi Cab Companies, and also individuals. The cars, service and all other equipments will stand the strictest and most critical inspection and warrant the attention of all buyers.

D. S. BELLOWS, Auctioneer, sells To-day, Friday, Jan. 26, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., at the premises of the Mason Seaman Transportation Co. Garage Entrance, 620 W. 50th St., N. Y. C. For any information inquire at auctioneer's office, 39 and 41 Lispenard St., N. Y. C. Telephone Franklin 2042 or on the premises.

TODAY AND TOMORROW AT 2:30 O'CLOCK—AUCTION SESSIONS

PLAZA ART ROOMS, Inc.
5-7 East 59th St. (at Fifth Av.)
Edward P. O'Reilly, Auctioneer.

Household Furnishings of every description
by order of
James R. Keane, Esq.,
of this city
and from other private sources.

Modern furniture in suites and single pieces, Steinway Grand Piano, Oriental Rugs, Paintings, Draperies, Chinese Porcelain Lamps, Gold Frames, Silverware, China, Linen, &c.

Also
a Late Model RAGLAN ALASKA SEAL COAT, together with other furs.

DISSOLUTION SALE.
CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctr.
Will sell on this Day, FRIDAY, Jan. 26, 1917, AT 10:30 A. M.
At 5 WEST 31ST ST., N. Y. CITY,
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF
CHASANOFF & GARFUNKEL
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Furs & Raw Skins

Consisting of Kolinsky, Dyed Raccoon, Australian Opossum, American Dyed Opossum, Ermine and Weasel Skins; American and European Nutria, Mole, Skunks, Genetta, Natural Muskrats, Summer Weasels, Civet Cats, Natural German Fitch, Fitch Dyed, Taupe, Sitks and Black Fox; White and Sheared Coney, Moline, Unsheared Coney, Sea Lion, Sable Opossum, etc.; also Hudson Seal Coat, Mole Coat, Cross Fox Coat, Black Fox Set, Sitks, Fox Scarf, Nutria Collar, Sea Lion Scarfs, Squirrel Scarf and Fur Trimmings, Linings, Silks, etc.

Goods by Advertisement.

Country storekeepers needing goods should send a postal say letter can to The New York Times, giving particulars. Next morning a short advertisement costing 50 cents a line of six words will appear on the Business Page of The Times. Replies may be addressed to name or box number.—Advt.

The New York Times, giving particulars. Next morning a short advertisement costing 50 cents a line of six words will appear on the Business Page of The Times. Replies may be addressed to name or box number.—Advt.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

BUTTONS.—Pearl, wanted, jobs and regular goods; quantities immaterial. W 366 Times Downtown.

CHAMBRAY.—Plain blue, 32 or 36 inch; any quantity; cash. Orchard 8100.

COATS.—Prominent jobbers placing orders on children's Spring coats. Call Friday and Saturday, 9 to 12. 38 W. 21st, 10th floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at coats all week. Room 804, 27 West 24th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobber looking at better grades. 7th floor, 35 West 31st.

COTTON GOODS.—Open for quantity percale and ginghams. Gramercy 4436.

DRESSES. —Contractors wanted on ladies', misses', and juniors' dresses; will look at samples every morning to Feb. 5; cash paid on delivery; quantity orders placed. Call 110 West 32d, Room 1,604.

DRESSES.—Ladies' serge and silk dresses. Call from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., mail order house, Williams-Belmont Co., 23 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

DRESSES.—Large jobber placing stock orders on novelties in afternoon and sport wear of the better kind. Wiener, 53 West 36th, 9th floor.

DRESSES.—Will buy for cash jobs evening dresses of the better kind. Wiener, 53 West 36th, 9th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking on ladies' silk dresses. 137 West 25th St., 5th floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors of silk dresses; work ready to give out. 142 West 24th, 9th floor.

DRESSES.—300 evening dresses to close out at a sacrifice. Wexler Bros., 16 West 22d.

FORMS.— Used; wanted one dozen; sizes 16 and 18; standard makes only. Booth, Fregman & Sumberg, 129 West 27th.

HOUSE DRESSES.—Kimonos, men's, women's, and children's bathrobes. Call from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., mail order house, Williams-Belmont Co., 23 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

MERCHANDISE wanted for dollar-day; women's and misses' lace, net, silk, and serge dresses, suits, coats, silk waists, sweaters, and skirts, 54" storm serge, 39" striped taffeta, 36" percales, blankets and bedspreads, 20" mercerized napkins, rugs, lace curtains, couch covers, tapestry, portieres, leather bags and suit cases, window shades and linoleum, men's and women's silk hose. Z 310 Times Annex.

PLUSHES.—Millinery or silk remnants or jobs; any width; bright colors only. Spring 6463.

PLUSH.—Open for quantity Esquimette S. 250 and other kinds. Hutner, 48-54 West 25th.

POPLIN.—Open to buy poplin, magenta and apple, for spot cash. Modern Cloak and Suit Co., 15 West 20th St.

POPLINS and Gabardines wanted in all colors for spot cash in any quantity. Madison Square 1507.

POPLINS.—Will pay cash for American poplins in high shades. Chelsea 9555.

RADIUM.—100 pieces black radium; good quality. E. D. Winter & Co., 129 West 27th.

SICILIAN.—Open to buy a large quantity of green sicilian or mohair, any width, at a price. Call or phone F. J. Barash, 36 West 20th St. Chelsea 5539.

SILKS.—Will buy for spot cash, low price, crepe de chine, tub, and Jap silks. Empire Waist Co., 130 Spring St.

SILKS.—Manufacturers, we buy silks for cash. Phone Gramercy 1283. Goldman Silk Co.

SILKS.—Will buy seconds and jobs of silks and velvets. 7934 Spring.

SUITS.—Specializing at $13.75. B. Lasker, 122 West 26th St.

TAFFETAS.—Any quantity, in Spring shades, 36-inch. National Garment Co., 29 West 21st St.

VELOURS.—Open to buy cheap velour and brilla. Philip Cohn, 16 West 19th St.

WAISTS, DRESSES.—Jobber buying cotton, silk, Friday, Monday. Goldstone, 120 W. 29th.

WAISTS.—Jobber placing orders on Crepes and Georgettes. 115 West 29th, 3d floor.

WOOLENS.—Will pay spot cash for any quantity woolens, men's and women's wear. Call with samples any time or send for our buyer, Elias Surut, 19-21 Greene St.

Offerings to Buyers

ADDING MACHINES.—Two Wales visible adding machines; electric motor attachments; brought as adding machine; international time clock; make offer. Schaap & Sons, 394 Broadway. Phone Franklin 42-48.

AMOSKEAG SERGE, 7,301, black and navy; Wellington-Sears scrge, sponged and shrunk, 5,500, black and navy; Garfield Worsted Mills gabardine, all shades, less than market price. Call Mr. Werbiln, Franklin 903.

AMOSKEAG POPLIN, $1.22½; high shades; reidels, velours; immediate delivery. Madison Square 1265.

BRAIDS.—Over 100 gross assorted braids; will close out very cheap; big opportunity. Reisman, Rothman & Bieber, 1,372 Broadway.

BROADCLOTH.—White, Kelly, pearl gray, and tan. Republic Novelty Works, 230 5th Av.

BUTTONS.—Closing out all imported lines, jets, riveted, Milans, &c., 20,000 gross dull shoe buttons; need room for our hand crocheted products. 188 5th Av.

CLOAKS, Corduroys; silks; satins; printed goods; sell cheap. Lessler, 130 West 25th.

COATS.—Must dispose of wool plush and wool velour coats at a price at once to make room for our Spring stock. Rothstein & Nelson, 123 West 29th St.

COATS.—Plush, guaranteed plush and velour coats, better quality, for immediate delivery. Herman D. Broza Co., 134 West 29th.

COATS.—Plush; we will take you by surprise if you will call at our new home. Hutner, 48-50-52-54 West 25th.

COATS.—Suits, snappy Spring styles; American woolen poplin coat, $4.75. Talbot, 114 West 27th St.

COATS.—Wonderful Spring style coats in better grade; popular prices. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS AND SUITS.—All wool poplin suits, $7.50; all wool poplin coats, $5. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th.

COATS.—Velour coats to clean up. Cohen & Edelman, 35 West 31st.

CORDUROYS.—A. D. Juilliard & Co., styles 9000, 9001, and 613, white and colors; immediate delivery. Stuyvesant 1247.

CORDUROY, —32-inch wide Wale, Boyds, Rose, Copen, Green, Tan. Farragut 3054.

COTTON GOODS and linens of every description. Call 600 Broadway 1st floor.

DRESSES.—Children's and juntors' party dresses, in silks, net, &c., to close out; also discontinued samples. May, Gordon & May, 143-145 West 29th, 2416 Madison Square.

DRESSES.—Snappy serge and silk dresses in stock to-day; discontinued samples to close out. Walderf Dress House, 38 West 33d.

DRESSES.—Serge dresses for immediate delivery; jobs of silk dresses to close out. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 27th.

DRESSES, (200.) taffeta, crepe de chine, georgette; close out; new Spring models. Phil. I. Levinson, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Silks and serges; close-outs. Merchandise Sales and Exchange Co., 18 West 27th.

GEORGETTES, crepe de cetnes, taffetas, and peau de cygnes, all colors, for immediate delivery. Sohland & Boosin, 44 East 23d.

GEORGETTES, Taffetas, Peau de Cygnes; immediate delivery. Sohland, 19 Madison Av.

JULLIARDS.—Hawlett Boyds, Julliards, Brompton, 28, 32, and 36 inch; all colors. Phone Gramercy 4436.

LACES, &c.—A few cases imported handmade laces, collars, handkerchiefs, &c., for cash buyer; goods can be inspected. Write M. W., T 144 Times.

PEAU DE CYGNES.—Spring shades, good quality; close out. Gramercy 571.

SERGES.—4408-64221 and 64249; all colors; immediate delivery. H. Rafalson, Farragut 3816.

SERGES.—36-inch cotton warp, navy, black. Levensohn & Satz. Madison Square 1205.

SILKS.—Silk and wool poplins; meteors, all grades, all colors; immediate delivery. Marks & Senner, 264 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 8080.

SILVERBLOOM. Lesher-Whitman's 100 pieces, solid colors, cheap. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

SNAP FASTENERS, bronze spring fasteners, carded or bulk, size O, black and white; immediate delivery for export. Spring 6030.

SNAP FASTENERS.—2,000 great gross No. 00, black, white, carded; equal imported; closing out $6; act quickly. K 106 Times.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Spring, size 0, black, white, carded; special price for quantity. W 307 Times Downtown.

SNAP FASTENERS.—2,000 great gross OO, white, black carded, like imported; $6. T 182 Times.

SUITS.—You certainly should see our line of three-priced junior suits and separate line of three-priced misses' suits. Davidson & Garason, 23 West 26th St., 2d floor.

SUITS.—All-wool poplin Spring suits, $8.75. Meyer, Loeb & Co., 18 East 30th St.

SUITS.—50 Spring samples to close out. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th St.

VELOURS.—Wool, all Spring shades, to sell below market price. Farragut 9728.

WAISTS.—Jobbers, we take care of your wants on crepe de china, tub silk, Jap silk, and cotton. Remarkable Waist Co., 31 West 21st St.

WAISTS.—Silk waists in all newest shades from $2.25 up; ready for delivery. Daily Waist, 8 West 19th St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday....3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Wednesday....3@3¼
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Raw Silk Prices Steady.

The Yokohama raw silk market has advanced $10 a picul since last week, and in anticipation of still higher figures holders are none too anxious to sell. As a result business has not been very large, sales for the week there amounting to 3,000 bales. Stocks have been reduced to 16,000 bales, of which 15,000 are filatures. With the Italian reelers mostly sold up for the season, quotations at Milan are very largely nominal. The Canton and Shanghai markets are closed on account of the Chinese New Year. The upward trend of prices has brought about more trading here, spot silks of all descriptions being sought. Mills are not anxious enough to buy silk, however, to overlook caution in their purchasing.

A Color Distinction in Beans.

Designers of women's suits, dresses, hats, and other garments are not the only ones who have to have a fine eye for colors. Proof of this is contained in the latest bulletin of the National Canners Association, which tells of color distinctions in the matter of beans that are made by the Federal Bureau of Chemistry. This is part of the bureau's answer to the association's inquiry about labeling pink ones: The bureau understands that the type of bean known as pink beans, or California pink beans, differs from kidney beans, and it is considered that the use of the terms 'red beans' or 'kidney beans' would be misleading when applied to pink beans." It is further held by the bureau that the word "kidney" should not appear on the label of pink beans.

Not Much Feature to Gray Goods.

There was not much feature to the demand for gray goods here yesterday, aside from quite liberal bids for 38½-inch 64-60s, for immediate shipment, at prices which the mills were unwilling to meet. While some business on them was put through at 7½ cents, buyers for the most part did not want to pay more than 7⅝. Some of the bids were an eighth lower than that. It is said that spot lots of these goods in first hands are none too free at 7¼ cents. While other printcloths were also sought, the resultant business was not large. Neither was there much of a sheeting yardage disposed of from all accounts. Printcloth prices closed nominally as follows:

39-inch, 80-80s	10½	38½-inch, 64-60s	7½c
39-inch, 72-76s	9⅝	38½-inch, 64-56s	7¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	8¼	38½-inch, 60-52s	6¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	6¼	38½-inch, 60-48s	6½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	7¾	27-inch, 64-60s	5⅝c

Are Reducing the Constructions.

Makers of printcloths, both in the North and South, are finding it advisable, as a result of the increased cost of production and the increased use of lower-count cloths by their customers, to reduce the number of constructions they have been making. Among the old favorites that appear to be "crossing the bar" are 38-inch 64 squares and 64—56s, the former especially. One of the very largest sellers of printcloths in the country said yesterday that his mills had cut out 64—64s, and that the amount of 64—56s being made was much smaller than formerly. Since 64—60s have become a big number in wide goods it is said that there is little need of 64 squares, and that when 64—56s are wanted in any quantity a few hours' work will suffice to shift 64—60 looms over to them. Thirty-eight and a half inch 60—52s are also said to be losing ground to 60—48s of the same width.

Rather Late for Delivery.

Retailers who are complaining about the slowness with which hosiery deliveries for the current and Spring seasons are being made are not so badly off as they might be, or as some jobbers really are. There are some wholesalers who still have goods due them that were ordered late in the Fall of 1916 for shipment during the 1916 Spring months, and in one case shown to a TIMES reporter goods ordered in November, 1915, for immediate delivery have not yet been received. Because of the lower prices at which the goods were bought, the buyer still expects the mill to come through with them. For the same reason an attempt to cancel them automatically will cause they were not delivered by Dec. 31 last, as was done with many thousand dozens of cotton hose, is being vigorously opposed: As a result the mill's agent is at his wits' end, as the mill cannot even get an answer to its letters concerning the goods in question.

Ribbon Demand Fairly Active.

Hopes that the demand for ribbons would shift from narrow to wide goods have been fairly well realized in the trade. It seems now that the dress manufacturers will be taking wide ribbons for use as sashes on the cotton dresses for promised for the Summer. There is still a demand for narrow grosgains, but business for the ribbon houses will by no means be confined to such goods, in which there is not much profit. Colors are following the general trend toward bright effects.

Trench Overcoats Should Sell.

Reasoning along the customary line that a style which is successful toward the end of a season is generally a good seller during the next, the representative of a large clothing house yesterday said he expected to have quite a demand next Fall for the so-called trench overcoat. This design has the belt all around. The exaggerated effects, he said, with the belt tightly drawn in and the garment bagging out above and below should not attract much trade. His idea was that a long loose model with the belt loosely drawn would be the popular style. The pinch-back design, he said, is now passé.

Woolen Wants Well Supplied.

The clothing trade has already a good part of its needs for next Fall in the way of piece goods. A buyer said yesterday that fully 75 per cent. of what they will need during the next season has been bought, and that the rest of the orders to be given are merely for the purpose of filling in. In view of the fact that some of the mills have not yet opened their Fall lines, this shows that the clothiers have lost no time in getting down to business for the new season. On all sides there is considerable talk of the high prices exacted by the mills, but the clothiers seem reconciled to the fact that conditions and not the mills are to blame.

White Sales Are Not Hurt.

In spite of the fact that events growing out of the war, coupled with the increased cost of flax, have put household linens out of the so-called popular price class, reports from retailers indicate that this end of their annual white sales is not being affected very much. While stores that cater to the wealthier portion of the population are still able to offer real linen table cloths, towels, napkins, &c., to their customers, the cheaper lines of these goods are now of necessity either union or all-cotton. Much of the merchandise in question that the jobbers are now supplying to the retailers is all-cotton and the product of domestic mills, for while it is possible to get a domestic cotton damask to job at 57½ cents a yard, it is said to be practically impossible now to land an imported cotton damask at that figure.

THEY GO AS WAX CANDLES.

It Is Decided That Paraffin Ones Do for Duty Purposes.

The Standard Oil Company lost yesterday in a controversy with the Government when the Board of General Appraisers decided that candles of paraffin wax and cotton wick were properly assessed at 10 per cent. under the provision for "manufactures in chief value of wax. Free entry was claimed as "products of petroleum."

At the hearing counsel for the Standard argued that as the character of the paraffin had not been changed by converting the commodity into candles, but remained perfectly adaptable to any use which paraffin could be put, the candles were still a petroleum product, and as such entitled to free entry.

Judge McClelland said the board could not agree with the importer's contention. He said that the basic petroleum product had been used and fashioned as a component material, together with a wick manufactured from cotton, in the manufacture of another article of commerce with a new name and fitted for a distinct use. "What we have here," said the decision, "is no longer paraffin wax, but candles made of such wax and cotton wax being the component of chief value." In the absence of any specific provision for candles of this kind the board held the articles were properly classified by the Collector.

Prohibition.

A writer to a Kansas City paper on prohibition states: "Each person should be allowed to ship into the State not more than one gallon of ardent spirits, in containers of not less than one quart each, and mail liquor not exceeding twenty-four quarts a month." He says it down fine and is evidently a scientist of high degree.—Topeka Capital.

CLOSE OF FUR AUCTION.

Total of the Sales Is Estimated at Close to $1,500,000.

The New York Fur Auction came to a close yesterday at the Masonic Hall with a total of sales for the four days estimated at close to $1,500,000. Officials of the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation, which conducts the New York auction, were very well satisfied with the sale, from the standpoints of both attendance and prices. It was the biggest sale of the kind put on in this city as regards the quantity of goods and their quality. When Auctioneer J. Gordon Noakes dropped his hammer on the last lot, the buyers present stood and cheered him. He had been on the firing line every minute during the four days of the sale without relief.

Prices on the offerings yesterday ranged all the way from full September prices to an advance of 50 per cent. on Siberian squirrel. Raccoon, under spirited bidding, went up 15 and 20 per cent over the prices obtained at the last sale. Northern skunk also saw an increase of 20 per cent.

Quite some talk was heard among buyers at the sale regarding the proposed English embargo on the import of furs. It was the opinion of the well informed that announcement of the embargo might come at any time. The delay, in fact, has caused some surprise among dealers, who would see in it a compliment to the progress that has been made in establishing the fur market on this side. It was brought out that the English Government has been determined for some time to prohibit imports because furs are looked upon as a luxury. Influential men in the English fur trade, however, have been able to stave off the embargo, it was said, by arguing that if the English sales are stopped now they may never be able to start up again, with such progress being made in the United States.

Prompt day for the auction just over is set for Feb. 15. One per cent. will be allowed on settlement for goods taken out at that time, and 6 per cent. interest in addition for the anticipated period, if contracts are fulfilled before that date.

The next sale will be held beginning March 26, and it is the intention of the company to provide a much larger offering.

Comparisons with September sale prices for yesterday's offerings follow: Muskrat, 40 per cent. higher; marmot, full September prices; Chinese weasel, full September prices; Siberian squirrel, 50 per cent. higher; raccoon, Northern, 15 per cent. higher; raccoon, Southwestern, 25 per cent. higher; skunk, Northern, 20 per cent. higher; skunk, Eastern, 10 per cent. higher, and skunk, Central, full September prices.

New Officers Elected.

The three days' convention of the American Wood Preservers Association held at the Hotel Astor ended yesterday with the election of officers. The Nominating Committee brought in the following slate, which was unanimously elected: President—John Foley, eForester Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadelphia; First Vice President—M. K. Trumnull, Vice President National Lumber and Creosoting Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Second Vice President—J. B. Card, President Central Creosoting Company, Chicago; Secretary-Treasurer—E. J. Angier, Superintendent Timber Preservation Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Baltimore. An Executive Committee of fifteen members was chosen.

GAIN IN FREIGHT MILEAGE.

Cars Showed an Average Speed in 1916 of 27 Miles.

Increased efficiency in railroad operation is shown by the fact that the average daily speed of freight cars in this country in 1916 was 27 miles, a new record, in spite of the fact that freight congestion caused hundreds of thousands of cars to remain unduly long standing in terminals. Statistics furnished by railroads operating 62 per cent. of the mileage of the United States show that the average daily freight car speed in 1916 was 8 per cent. above that of 1913.

In its issue published today The Railway Age Gazette will say editorially:

"The statement that there was an increase of 8 per cent. in car efficiency in the fiscal year 1916 over the year 1913, and an increase of 17 per cent. in car efficiency in September, 1916, over September, 1915, may not seem important to persons unfamiliar with railway affairs. When, however, it is stated that there are now 2,400,000 freight cars on the railways of the United States, and that therefore an increase of 8 per cent. in their efficiency is equivalent to an increase of 284,000 in the number of cars, the true significance of the increase in efficiency becomes apparent.

"In the year ended on June 30, 1913, the average miles per car per day was 26.69 miles. In the fiscal year 1916 the average was 29.03 miles, an increase of 8 per cent. The average daily mileage for the roads in September, 1913, was 26.91 miles. In September, 1916, it was 31.54 miles, an increase of 17 per cent. Thirty-five roads which reported their results for October, 1916, averaged 32.17 miles per car per day.

"It is reasonable to assume that if statistics were available for the railways having the remaining one-third of the mileage of the country, they would show a proportionate increase in rapidity of circulation. On this assumption, the mileage per car per day on all the railways of the United States in 1916 was at least 27 miles, as compared with 24½ miles in 1913. The average capacity and the average load per car were also greater than ever before. The average capacity increased from 38 tons in 1913 to 40 tons in 1915, and probably 41 tons in 1916."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—L. G. Federman Co.; Mr. Federman, muslin gowns, silk, lingerie dresses, children's, girls' coats; 1,140 B'way.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Silverman & Silverman; M. M. Silverman, hosiery, gloves; Breslin.

ARDMORE, Okla.—H. Baum, dry goods; 1,150 B'way.

ATLANTA, Ga.—John Silvey & Co.; R. K. Rambo, dry goods; 72 Leonard.

AUSTIN, Texas—C. Rosner; Mrs. Hodge, millinery; 1,199 B'way.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; F. E. Pennock, linens, dress goods; 18 W. 35th.

BALTIMORE—D. Miller Co.; J. H. Spencer, domestics; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; S. Trautman, millinery; D. Volmer, men's, boys' clothing; P. L. Beck, toys, glassware; F. M. German, men's neckwear; 334 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Henry Stroenger; R. G. Henry, hosiery, knit goods; Herald Square.

BALTIMORE—Crippen & Reid; R. G. Reid, cotton dresses; Imperial.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—H. Blumberg & Son Textile Co.; D. H. Blumberg, notions, laces, hosiery, furnishing goods; York.

BOSTON, Mass.—Wm. Filenes Sons; Mr. Hunting, misses' coats; Mr. Phillips, ladies' costumes; Miss Reddington, waists; Mr. King, machine made dresses; Mrs. Mudd, toys; Miss Gilman, shoe top suits; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; W. F. Varnum, youths' clothing, furnishing goods; 432 4th Av.

BROWNWOOD, Texas—R. B. Rogers, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

BUTTE, Mon.—Greene's; A. Greene, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; J. A. Taylor, handkerchiefs; H. J. Ellsworth, dress goods; 18 West 35th.

BUFFALO—M. J. Leo; millinery; Brogtell.

PUEBLO, Col.—Colo Mercantile Co.; J. Tour, furn. goods; Broadway Central.

CHATTANOOGA — Schwartz Brothers; S. Schwartz, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.; Collingwood.

CHICAGO—Heitman's; E. H. Wolf, sweaters; 315 5th Av.; Navarre.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; O. J. Lowenberg, notions, veilings, gloves, handkerchiefs; 215 4th Av.; Cumberland.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Miss L. Healy, women's gloves; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; Mrs. M. O'Connell, cloaks, suits; 40 E. 22d.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—Killian Co.; A. L. Killian, ready-to-wear; 315 5th Av.

CINCINNATI—Stern & Goldsheffer Co.; R. W. Laurie, woolens; Latham.

CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; A. F. Williams, upholstery goods; 350 B'way.

CINCINNATI—Miller Bros. & Co.; H. Miller, linen goods, ladies' wear, millinery; Woodward.

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Ames Co.; Miss S. Jacobs, Miss A. N. Waldman, dresses; 116 West 32d.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—J. L. Mimnaugh & Co.; D. McCarthy, men's clothing, women's ready-to-wear; 45 West 34th; Aberdeen.

DENISON, Tex.—J. W. Madden Co.; J. E. Lackey, men's clothing; S. R. Parks, dry goods; New Strand.

DENVER, Col.—Joslin D. G. Co.; Miss K. L. Plambeck, laces, 23 East 20th.

DENVER, Col.—Gano-Downs Co.; E. A. Perriam, furnishing goods, women's hosiery, gloves; Cumberland.

DENVER—C. W. Lyman Millinery Co.; 621 Broadway; New Strand.

DENVER—A. T. Lewis & Son; Miss E. Kelly, cloaks, suits, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 16 E. 18th.

DENVER, Col.—McClanahan's; Mr. McClanahan, silk, serge dresses; 84 5th Av.

DES MOINES—Wilkins Brothers Co.; W. G. Coe, domestics, rugs; 334 4th Av.

DETROIT, Mich.—The Emporium; J. A. Siegel, hosiery, underwear, gloves, fancy goods; 118 West 32d.

EVERETT, Wash.—Stone-Fisher Co.; F. M. Skinner, dress goods, silks; 20 W. 22d.

FALL RIVER—R. A. McWhirr Co.; O. D. Brown, domestics, linens, flannels; 404 4th Av.

FORT WORTH, Texas.—Monnig D. G. Co.; O. E. Wandry, linens, white goods; 143 West 20th; Somerset.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thompson & Co.; S. Stern, corsets, muslins, underwear; 230 5th Av.

HOLDREDGE, Neb.—F. Johnson Co.; J. T. Johnson, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way.

HOUSTON, Texas.—Levy Bros. D. G. Co.; H. Levy, carpets; 1,150 Broadway.

HOUSTON, Texas—Levy Bros. D. G. Co.; L. L. Harris, notions, laces; L. M. Levy, dry goods; 1,150 B'way.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Zenner-Bradshaw Co.; H. C. Gerlach, carpets; Hermitage.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Liebstadter Millinery Co.; E. Hirshorn, flowers, feathers; Continental.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—O. S. Kashishian, Oriental rugs; Broztell.

LEXINGTON, Ky.—B. Kravetz & Sons; L. Kravetz, men's, women's, children's clothing; 38 West 33d; Herald Square.

LINCOLN, Neb.—Miller & Paine; H. Kohn, dress goods, silks; 209 5th Av.

LINCOLN, Neb.—Herpolsheimer Co.; H. E. Schmidt, cloaks, suits, waists; York.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A. Hamburger & Sons; F. W. Gardner, silks, dress goods; W. F. Rippe, Mrs. Dixon, millinery; E. J. Crowley, men's, boy's clothing, furn. goods; H. C. Heushey, waists, muslin underwear, infants', children's wear, kimonos, negligees, knit goods; 215 4th Av.

LOS ANGELES—New York Cloak and Suit House; Miss E. M. Zelsman, waists; 303 5th Av.

LOUISVILLE—Kaufmann-Strauss Co.; A. W. Lieber, boys' clothing; 220 5th Av.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Stewart D. G. Co.; M. McKuhn, neckwear, handkerchiefs; 18 West 20th.

MACON, Ga.—Danner berg Co.; T. A. Jacobs, clothing; 1,133 B'way; Wallick's.

MAYSVILLE, Ky.—Merz Bros.; Mr. Merz, millinery, furn. goods; 303 5th Av.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The Alperin, Alperin, women's ready-to-wear, millinery; Aberdeen.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Levi & Grief; D. Grief, men's clothing; 212 5th Av.; Aberdeen.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Leonard Pitzpatrick Co.; Miss Keiser, ready-to-wear; 23 E. 26th.

MUSKOGEE, Okla.—Graham, Sykes & Co.; J. N. Sykes, general merchandise; 1,150 B'way.

NEW HAVEN—Shartenburg & Robinson; M. J. Alleridge, notions, jewelry, toilet goods; 404 4th Av.

OAKLAND, Cal.—H. C. Capwell Co.; J. O'Donnell, basement department; 418 West 32d.

OMAHA, Neb.—G. Mcnogh & Co.; D. Menogh, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.

PALESTINE, Texas—The Fashion; S. D. Brooks, women's ready-to-wear; 38 W. 33d; Breslin.

PHILADELPHIA—L. W. Hirsch Co.; Mrs. Werman, jobs dresses; Mr. Einhorn, jobs furs; 470 4th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—Cantor Brothers; M. H. Cantor, woolens; 1,328 Broadway; Herald Square.

PHILADELPHIA—J. Stokely & Co.; J. Stokely, umbrellas; Breslin.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—P. S. Krauss & Co.; Miss Rosenfield, linen dresses, aprons, kimonos, jobs; 1,199 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Campbell's; J. C. Johnson, domestics; 1,239 Broadway; Wallick.

PITTSBURGH—New England Brothers; C. D. Pease, silks; 315 5th Av.; Herald Square.

PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; J. Martin, linens; 470 4th Av.

PUEBLO—The Crews-Beggs Dry Goods Co.; L. H. Van Aradale, ladies' underwear, infants' wear; 230 5th Av.

REGINA, Canada.—Regina Trading Co.; S. Way, women's ready-to-wear; Arlington.

SALEM, Ore.—Roy Almy, Bigelow & Waldburn Co.; G. M. Daly, domestics, dress goods, ladies' neckwear, ribbons; 230 5th Av.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Keith O'Brien Co.; M. Oberdorfer, cloaks, suits, waists; 116 West 32d.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Mrs. E. B. Gobel, boys' children's clothing; 303 4th Av.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Zion Co-operative Merc. Institution; Miss B. Dewey, millinery; 60 Worth.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Paris Millinery Co.; Mrs. A. F. Smith, millinery; 821 B'way.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal.—Harris Co.; H. Harris, general mdse; 1,239 Broadway; Flanders.

SAN FRANCISCO—Selig Bros.; P. Selig, woolens; 18 Washington Place.

SAN FRANCISCO—Prussia; S. Klein, waists, petticoats, hosiery, silk underwear; 1,201 Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO—Hale Bros.; Miss L. Gerstbacher, jewelry, notions, house dresses; Mrs. A. Mahoney, millinery; Miss J. Trganowen, laces, handkerchiefs, neckwear; 30 Union Square.

SAN FRANCISCO—New York Cloak and Suit House; M. Reich, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses; 1,140 Broadway; Flanders.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The Emporium; Miss Dawson, waists, petticoats; 470 4th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO—O'Connor, Moffat

12

Bonds

Legal for Savings Banks

Official List 1917

We have issued in booklet form the official list of bonds complying with the requirements governing for Savings Banks and Trust Fund Investments in New York State governing Savings Bank and Trust Fund investments in New York State.

Sent upon request for Booklet AG 91

The National City Company

National City Bank Building New York

Needless Sacrifice

Needless Sacrifice

Many investors do not realize the needless sacrifice of income which they make in judging the safety of a bond solely by its security. But its security is not as safe as they would have you believe. Do its earnings afford adequate protection? Do they show a substantial margin over interest charges? Is the property behind the bond necessary to the earning power of the company? Is the bond a first lien? Is it amply secured? Is it readily marketable? These are questions which the Bickmore Service Department will answer for you.

Let us send you our Booklet 45 "An Interest Return An Index of Safety" and our monthly "Bond Leaflet."

A.H. Bickmore & Co.

Please Specify Combination T-37

111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

Protecting the Safety of Bonds

Protecting the Safety of Bonds

use the greatest care in the original purchases of bonds they offer customers, but also make a point of seeing that the security back of the bonds is maintained, and, whenever possible, strengthened, up to the time of maturity.

William P. Bonbright & Co. Incorporated

14 Wall Street, New York

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INVESTMENT LITERATURE

Booklet on Conservative Investment Bonds, describing over 55 issues of Railroad, Public Utility, Municipal and Industrial Bonds. *Write for Booklet No. 1583.*

Circular on Convertible Bonds, describing practically all the important issues now upon the market. *Write for Circular No. 1584.*

Circular on Listed Stocks, describing more than 100 issues of Railroad and Industrial Stocks listed on New York Stock Exchange. *Write for Circular No. 1585.*

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Investment Securities

25 Broad Street, New York

ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

Members New York Stock Exchange.

TRUSTEES

Ought to Know

what securities constitute a legal investment for the funds left in their charge. We have reprinted in booklet form the law governing the investment of Savings Bank and Trust Funds in New York State, also the

1917 Official List

of bonds which are believed to comply with the requirements of this law. Quite a number of changes have been made since the 1916 Official List was published

Ask for Booklet T-97

Remick, Hodges & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange

14 Wall St., New York

Correspondents:

R. L. Day & Co. Boston

WHITE, WELD & CO.

CHICAGO NEW YORK BOSTON

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Still Dull—Steel Dividend Expectations—Long Island Plan.

Stocks Still Dull—Steel Dividend Expectations—Long Island Plan.

How low Expectations about the future is beating at the moment is shown quite clearly by the quietness of the market within a few days of the quarterly meeting of the United States Steel Directors, at which the Street has been expecting the declaration of a further extra dividend. That coming event was much more talked about and was regarded as matter of more immediate influence on the market weeks ago than it is now, when it is but a few days off. More trading yesterday showed some increase, but only a very small one, over the volume of the previous day's trading, and prices were irregular, but most prominent changes were on the side of advances. United States Steel made a gain of a point and a quarter in dealings. The rest of the market showed the improvement to a certain extent that the Steel quotation has given to it, but the increases were largely of the most insignificant character. Sales were reported and quoted in the usual fractions, and the interest displayed in the market was of the smallest. Some explanation for the inaction of the stock speculation is found in the belief of part of the Street that the Government investigation of the high cost of living, recently announced, and the proposal that a committee of Congress shall make a similar inquiry, will be pushed with such vigor as to make it certain that the Stock Exchange does not escape its share of the blame for the high prices which prevail. The effect of this would be to put the business of speculation in a much less favorable light than at present, to say the least. Possibly this will be passed by without serious attention, but the public eye is certainly on the profits of speculation, and every effort will be made to maintain the highest possible standard in dealings.

Several new financial transactions were made known yesterday, including a $2,000,000 bond issue by the Johnson Milwaukee & St. Paul and a readjustment of the capitalization of the Long Island Railroad. The point will probably be made that the latter case the company is indirectly issuing debentures at a fixed interest obligation in exchange for its outstanding minority stock. This would not be the case in the Johnson deal, the arrangement by which the Pennsylvania is financing will exchange debentures to be received from the Long Island for the outstanding minority stock of that road, has to be considered in the light of the further terms of the plan, they call for a surrender of the Long Island debentures now held by the Pennsylvania in exchange for stock, thus the net effect is to reduce the amount of the debt and to increase the amount of capital represented by stock. The decline in Long Island shares yesterday probably reflected the disappointment of those who had credited the recent rumor that the minority stock would be taken up by an issue of 6 per cent. preferred stock or the other earlier rumor that it would be taken up in cash at par.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

MIXED COLLATERAL—INDUSTRIALS.

Sixty days..... **Call Loans.** days.....

High.....% Last.....%

Low.....% Renewal.....%

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATERAL—ALL INDUSTRIALS.

Sixty days.....% Sixty days.....%

Ninety days.....% Ninety days.....%

Four months.....% Four months.....%

Six months.....% Six months.....%

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....%

Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....%

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days.....%

4 to 6 months.....%

Demand.....%

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....%

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.77⅝	$4.77¼	$4.77⅜	
Cables	4.76¾	4.76¼	4.76⅜	
Francs—				
Demand	5.84⅛		5.84⅛	
Cables	5.83⅛	5.83⅛	5.83⅛	

Closing Rates.

Markets.	Demand	Cable
Demand	69.25	68.62½
Cables	69.37½	68.75

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	—Yesterday's Close— Demand or Checks.	Cable
London	4.76⅜	4.76⅞
Paris	5.84½	5.83½
Berlin	68.62½	68.75
Austria	11.00	11.02
China—		
Hongkong	56.00	56.10
Peking	89.00	89.12½
Shanghai	84.12½	84.25
Greece	20.00	20.05
Holland	40.81½	40.87½
India—		
Bombay	32.25	32.37½
Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
Japan—	7.10¼	7.18½
Kobe	50.75	50.87½
Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
Philippine Islands—		
Manilla	50.00	50.25
Russia	51.45	51.12½
Scandinavia—	26.79	28.40
Copenhagen	27.50	27.60
Stockholm	29.55	29.65
Christiania	27.95	28.05
Spain	21.05	21.30
South America—		
Buenos Aires	44.00	44.12½
Rio	23.75	23.87½
Switzerland	5.02¼	5.01

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	—Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72	$4.70	$4.71⅝	$4.69⅛

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing house exchanges, $536,857,509; balance, $25,428,771; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $630,900; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $6,507,686.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, .3125 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 37¼d, unchanged; in New York, 76¾c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 59@62c.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s Sept., 1917	100⅛	100¼	100⅛	100¼
4½s June, 1965	110¼	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
4½s Mar., 1963	110⅛	110¼	110⅛	110¼
4½s Nov., 1957	110⅛	110¼	110⅛	110¼
4½s May, 1957	110⅛	110¼	110⅛	110¼
4½s April, 1966	110⅛	110¼	110⅛	110¼
4½s Mar., 1964	105⅞	106⅛	105⅞	106⅛
4½s Mar., 1962	105⅞	106⅛	105⅞	106⅛
4½s Sept., 1960	105⅞	106⅛	105⅞	106⅛
4½s Mar., 1960-1930	105⅜	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝
4s May, 1959	101⅞	102⅛	101⅞	102⅛
4s Nov., 1958	101⅞	102⅛	101⅞	102⅛
4s May, 1957	101⅞	102⅛	101⅞	102⅛
4s Nov., 1955	101⅛	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
4s Nov., 1956	101⅛	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
4s Nov., 1936	101⅛	102	101⅛	102
3½s Nov., 1935	93	93½	93	93½
3½s May, 1954	92¾	93¼	92¾	93¼
3½s Nov., 1954	93	93½	93	93½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1824-1936	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
4½s 1918-1923	3.90		3.90	
4½s Nov., 1917	3.60		3.60	
4½s June, 1917	3.60		3.60	
4½s May, 1917	3.60		3.60	
4½s 1924-1951	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
4½s 1921-1923	3.85		3.85	
4½s April, 1920	3.85		3.85	
4½s 1917-1919	3.85		3.85	
4s May, 1918	3.80		3.80	
4s Nov., 1918	3.80		3.80	
4s May, 1917	3.60		3.60	
3½s 1940-1953	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
3½s 1930-1939	3.95		3.95	
3½s 1922-1929	3.90	3.80	3.85	3.80
3½s 1919-1921	3.85		3.85	
3½s 1917-1918	3.80		3.80	
3s 1946-1953	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
3s 1926-1930	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3s 1918-1925	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
2s 1916-1917	3.60		3.60	

LIGHT TRADING IN LONDON.

Money In Good Request and Discount Rates Are Steady.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Money was in good request and discount rates were steady today.

The gilt-edged section of the stock market was brighter under the lead of the French loan and Scandinavian and Brazilian securities, while fair transactions occurred in the war loan, but consols were weak and Mexican National rails were offered. Oil shares were harder, especially Russians, on the advance in the selling price of crude oil.

The other sections were neglected. American securities were steady, but trading was light. Norfolk & Western common was in good demand on the extra dividend.

Prices Heavy on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—Prices were heavy on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 62 francs 25 centimes for cash; exchange on London, 27 francs 81½ centimes; 5 per cent. loan, 88 francs 05 centimes.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£534,000
Circulation decreased	47,000
Bullion increased	507,752
Other securities increased	454,000
Other deposits increased	1,532,000
Public deposits decreased	604,000
Notes reserve increased	549,000
Government securities decreased	4,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 19.10 per cent.; last week it was 18.90 per cent. Rate of discount, 5½ per cent.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	10,776,000
Silver in hand increased	3,496,000
Notes in circulation increased	149,008,000
Treasury deposits decreased	35,467,000
General deposits increased	40,174,000
Bills discounted increased	8,330,000
Advances decreased	3,460,000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JAN. 25, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	410,578	738,120	281,163
Year to date	14,024,293	14,198,879	4,517,655

THURSDAY, JAN. 25, 1917.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.	1917.	1917. First.	1917. High.	1916. Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
17¾	17⅞	300	Advance Rumely	17⅛	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	+⅛
67	68	2,800	Alaska Gold Mines	67	68	67	68	+1
2	2⅛	400	Alaska Juneau	2	2⅛	2	2⅛	
2⅜	2½	200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
82	84	800	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	82	82	82	82	-2
2	2½	2,500	Am. Agricul. Chem	2	2	2	2	
92½	93	1,400	Am. Beet Sugar	92½	93	92½	93	+½
48¼	48½	14,000	Am. Can	48¼	49	48	49	+¾
110¼	110½	200	Am. Can pf	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	
47	47¼	300	Am. Car & Foundry	47	47¼	47	47¼	+¼
104½	105	200	Am. Car & Foundry pf	104½	105	104½	105	+½
70½	71	1,000	Am. Cotton Oil	70½	71	70½	71	+½
97	98	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	97	98	97	98	+1
109	110	1,300	Am. Hide & Leather pf	109	110	109	110	+1
47	47½	1,000	Am. Hide & Leather pf	47	47½	47	47½	+½
140	145	100	Am. Linseed	140	145	140	145	+5
108	108½	15,000	Am. Locomotive	108	108½	107½	108½	+1
116	116½	1,000	Am. Locomotive pf	116	116½	116	116½	+½
70	70½	1,000	Am. Malt	70	70½	70	70½	+½
48	48½	1,000	Am. Malt pf	48	48½	48	48½	+½
146	148	100	Am. Smelting & Ref	146	148	146	148	+2
116	117	1,000	Am. Smelting & Ref pf	116	117	116	117	+1
116	117	1,000	Am. Smelters Sec. pf	116	117	116	117	+1
116	116½	1,000	Am. Snuff pf	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Am. Steel Foundries	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Am. Sugar Ref	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Am. Sugar Ref pf	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Am. Tel. & Tel	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Am. Tobacco pf	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Am. Woolen	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Am. Woolen pf	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Anaconda Copper	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Atch. Topeka & S. Fe	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Atch. Topeka & S. Fe pf	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Atlantic Coast Line	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Baldwin Loco.	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Baltimore & Ohio	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Baltimore & Ohio pf	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Bethlehem Steel	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Bethlehem Steel pf	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Brooklyn Union Gas	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Burlington	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	California Petroleum	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	California Petroleum pf	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Canadian Pacific	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Central Leather	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Central Leather pf	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Central of New Jersey	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Chicago Great Western	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Chicago Great Western pf	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Chicago Milw. & St. Paul	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Chicago Milw. & St. Paul pf	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Chicago & North Western	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Chicago Rock Island	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Chicago Rock Island pf	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Chino Copper	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Colorado & Southern	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Columbia Gas	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Columbia Graphophone	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Commercial Cable	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Consolidated Gas	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Corn Products	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Crucible Steel	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Cuba Cane Sugar	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Cuba C. Sugar	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Cuba C. Sugar pf	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Distillers Securities	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Erie	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Erie 1st pf	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Erie 2d pf	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	General Chemical	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	General Electric	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Gen. Motors temp. ctfs	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Gen. Motors pf temp. ctfs	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co pf	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Great Northern pf	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Great Northern Ore ctfs	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Gulf States Steel	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Gulf States Steel pf	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Hocking Valley	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Illinois Central	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Inspiration Copper	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Interborough Con.	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Interborough Con. pf	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Int. Agricultural	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Int. Agricultural pf	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Int. Harvester	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Int. Mercantile Marine	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Int. Mercantile Marine pf	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Int. Nickel	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Int. Paper	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Int. Paper pf	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Jewel Tea	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Kansas City Southern	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Kansas City Southern pf	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Kennecott Copper	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Kings Co. E. & P.	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Lackawanna Steel	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Lehigh Valley	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Long Island	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Louis. & Nash.	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Manhattan Beach	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Maxwell Motors	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Max. Motors 1st pf	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Max. Motors 2d pf	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Mexican Petroleum	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Mex. Petroleum pf	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Miami Copper	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Mo. Kan. & Texas	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Mo. Pacific w. i.	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Montana Power	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Nat. Enam. & Stg. Co	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Nat. Lead Co. pf	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Nevada Con. Copper	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	N. Y. Air Brake	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	N. Y. Central	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	N. Y. N. H. & H.	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	N. Y. Ont. & West	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Norfolk & Western	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Norfolk & West. pf	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Northern Pacific	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Ohio Cities Gas	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Ontario Mining	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Owens Bottle Mach	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Pacific Mail	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Penn. R. R.	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Pere Marquette w. i.	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Pere M. pr. pf. w. i.	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Philadelphia Co.	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Pitts. Coal pfs. of d.	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Pressed Steel Car	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Railway Steel Sp.	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Ray Con. Copper	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Reading	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Reading 1st pf	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Reading 2d pf	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Rep. Iron & St. pf	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	St. Louis & S. F.	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Seaboard Air Line	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Shattuck-Arizona	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Southern Pacific	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Southern Railway	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Southern Ry. pf	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Standard Milling	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Standard Milling pf	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Studebaker Co.	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Texas Co.	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Tex.Co.subscrits'd p.	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Texas & Pacific	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Tobacco Products	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	T., St. L. & W.	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Transue & Wms.	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	U. S. Ind. Alco. new	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Union Pacific	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Union Pacific pf	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	United Cigar Stores	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	United Fruit	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	United Rys. Invest.	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	U. S. Rubber	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	U. S. Smelting, R. & M.	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	U. S. Steel	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	U. S. Steel pf	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Utah Copper	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Utah Securities	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Va.-Car. Chemical	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Wabash	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Wabash pf. A	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Wells Fargo Exp.	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Western Maryland	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Westingh. E. & M.	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Westingh. rights	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	W. & L. E. w i	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	White Motor	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Wilson & Co.	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Willys-Overland	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co.	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Worthington Pump.	116	116½	116	116½	+½
116	116½	1,000	Worth. Pump pf. B.	116	116½	116	116½	+½

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

MARKET AVERAGES. Net

	Net Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Ch'ge.
25 railroads	79.72	79.35	79.54	79.54	+ .08
25 industrials	95.34	94.60	95.31	95.31	+ .51
50 stocks	87.78	87.97	87.42	87.42	+ .29

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

Jan. 25	87.78	88.17	87.42	87.42	+ .29
Jan. 24	87.49	88.07	87.13	87.13	- .67
Jan. 23	87.80	88.37	87.80	87.80	
Jan. 22	87.65	88.20	88.36	88.36	+ .67
Jan. 20	87.67	88.94	87.53	87.53	+ .63
Jan. 19	87.80	88.40	87.54	87.54	+ .63
Jan. 18	87.28	88.77	87.68	87.68	+ .54

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

Jan.	High. 88.17	Jan. 25	Low. 87.42	Jan. 25	Last. 87.42
1916.	90.46	Sept. 5	82.62	Feb. 11	87.67
1915.	91.53	Jan. 21	67.07	Jan. 5	87.67

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THE ST. PAUL TO SELL $25,000,000 OF BONDS

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the National City Company Will Purchase Securities.

INTEREST OF 4½ PER CENT.

Issue Is to Provide Funds for the Future Capital Needs of the Railroad System.

An announcement will probably be made today of the sale of a block of $25,000,000 of the general and refunding mortgage bonds of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the National City Company. The bonds will bear interest at 4½ per cent., and will be sold to provide funds for future capital needs of the railroad.

The St. Paul in recent years has expended more money on improvements and extensions than any other Western road, and it has plans now for a very important extension of its electrified system, already the longest stretch in the world. It is proposed to electrify 220 miles in the State of Washington. The Montana Power Company is furnishing power for the 400 miles electrically operated over the Bitter Root Mountain grade.

The St. Paul's ninety-nine-year general and refunding mortgage was adopted in 1913, and with the refunding or retirement of prior liens it will eventually become a first mortgage. It is an open mortgage, not limited to a specified amount, but the total bonds outstanding under it are limited to three times the outstanding stock, which now amounts to $232,623,100. When the amount of bonds reaches $696,000,000 further issues must be limited to 75 per cent. of the cost of property placed under the mortgage.

The company put out $18,089,000 of bonds under the mortgage, bearing interest at 4½ per cent., in 1914, and $29,-129,800, bearing interest at 5 per cent., in 1915. The latter are convertible into common stock at par for ten years, and were offered to stockholders at par.

METROPOLITAN LIFE GROWS.

Managers Hear of $596,856,528 New Insurance Written Last Year.

Some 700 managers of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, who began a three-day convention at 1 Madison Avenue yesterday, were told that a greater amount of insurance had been written by the Metropolitan in 1916 than by any other company in any year. The total was $596,856,528. The company's income for the year increased $14,995,000 and its assets by $66,000,000. After paying out $10,424,000 in dividends there remained a surplus for policy holders of $28,-167,080.

Although more than 200,0000 policies were canceled by death or other reasons the number in force increased in 1916 by 1,119,884. Outstanding insurance at the end of the year was $3,482,431,000. Announcement was made that James E. Kavanagh had been made a Fourth Vice President and Dr. C. R. Burr of Portland, Me., an assistant medical director.

Tire Company Passes Dividend.

Directors of the Lee Rubber and Tire Company passed the quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share yesterday. For some time 25 cents extra had also been paid quarterly, and was omitted with the regular dividend. A statement issued by the management said that labor costs and high prices for materials, together with the expense necessitated in the construction of a new mill, had made advisable the retention of funds in the treasury. In addition to plant, the statement added, would greatly increase production in various lines of goods.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH—

		Increase.
3d week Jan.	$251,022	$1,821
July 1-Jan. 20	7,954,220	812,369

CANADIAN NORTHERN—

3d week Jan.	658,200	154,200
July 1-Jan. 21	23,534,500	4,068,500

CANADIAN PACIFIC—

3d week Jan.	2,215,000	305,000
July 1-Jan. 14	81,930,000	12,431,000

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—

3d week Jan.	156,522	22,114
July 1-Jan. 21	4,825,906	610,338

DENVER & RIO GRANDE—

3d week Jan.	501,000	78,800
July 1-Jan. 21	15,005,965	985,421

GRAND TRUNK—

3d week Jan.	1,026,907	75,903

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—

3d week Jan.	292,000	85,000

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE for

December—	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$13,133,867	$11,403,187	$9,701,633
Net aft. tax.	3,303,329	4,031,400	2,915,838
6 mos. gross	77,507,625	66,079,779	61,101,055
Net aft. tax.	27,974,122	22,670,521	19,737,298

Public Utilities.

CONSUMERS' POWER OF MICHIGAN for

December—	1916.	Increase.	Per Cent.
Gross	$499,286	$59,436	19.43
Net	282,608	15,800	5.92
Surplus after charges	169,773	19,800	13.17
Bal. after pf. dividends	127,273	19,800	11.50
12 months' gross	4,747,201	921,066	21.06
Net	2,851,670	260,000	10.10
Surplus after charges	1,630,043	260,000	15.20
Bal. after pf. dividends	1,156,293	260,000	15.40

GREAT WESTERN POWER OF CALIFORNIA (Western Power Corporation subsidiary,) for December—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$231,711	$211,926	$19,784
Net aft. taxes	221,285	218,524	2,761
Sur. aft. chgs.	80,531	102,643	*21,961
12 mos. gross	3,743,345	3,038,204	705,141
Net aft. taxes	2,742,704	2,289,198	453,406
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,078,029	991,176	86,853

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous.

BUTLER BROS. report for 1916 shows net earnings of $4,443,856 after expenses and charges, an increase of $1,785,950 over 1915. Dividends amounting to $1,875,000 were paid, against $1,500,000 last year. Surplus after all deductions amounts to $6,969,475, as compared with $5,821,711 in 1915.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Receipts and disbursements:

	This month.	Fiscal yr.
Customs receipts	$12,997,469	$115,791,972
Ord. Int. rev.	23,411,373	227,652,881
Income tax	3,417,164	23,713,972
Miscellaneous	4,678,362	39,910,880
Total receipts	44,564,400	407,069,708
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	22,503,702	143,099,947
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts	22,540,819	148,456,097
Expenditures	67,070,102	550,169,656

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The New York Stock Exchange has stricken from the list Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company common, first, and second preferred stocks.

New York Curb Market Association has listed 200,000 common and 150,000 preferred shares, both of a par value of $10, of the Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company, and 300,-000 shares, without par value, of the Seneca Copper Corporation.

The $5,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Ohio State Telephone Company offered for subscription by Bodell & Co. and Otis & Co. have been almost four times oversubscribed.

A booklet entitled "The Railway Investors' League: How It Was Called Into Existence," is being distributed by the league.

Stockholders of the Peer-O-Lite Company yesterday ratified a proposal by Directors to increase the authorized stock from 80,000 to 100,000 shares, making the capital $1,000,000.

The Sub-Treasury yesterday received $500,-000 in gold coin from Canada for account of a Canadian bank. Coin to the amount of $300,000 is said to be withdrawn for transfer to Cuba.

New York University in Wall Street will open its second term Jan. 29 with courses in investment, railroad bonds, banking practice, corporation law, law of partnership and corporations, preparatory accounting, and principles of accounting.

Governors of the Stock Exchange have elected Robert P. Atterbury to fill the unexpired term of James H. Wainwright, who recently resigned. Ernest Groesbeck also resigned.

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50 PER CENT. CASH DIVIDEND

Standard Screw Co. Votes Disbursement on Common Stock.

Dividends of exceptional size were declared by several industrial corporations with moderate capital yesterday, led by a 50 per cent. cash disbursement ordered by the Standard Screw Company on its common stock. The company has $2,500,-000 junior shares outstanding, and holders of the stock on Feb. 1 will get their checks on Feb. 15. The Directors authorized the Executive Committee to take measures to retire the $2,600,000 preferred B stock, which is redeemable at 110.

The Scovill Manufacturing Company, which has been at work on war orders, declared an extra payment of 10 per cent., payable Feb. 1. This is the tenth monthly dividend of 10 per cent. to be declared in succession. On Jan. 1 the extra and the regular quarterly 2 per cent. were paid, and a special dividend of 25 per cent. in Anglo-French bonds was distributed on Jan. 5. Last year extra and regular dividends amounted to 106 per cent.

The American Brass Company ordered an extra dividend of 11 per cent. and the usual quarterly payment of 1½ per cent. on its stock, payable Feb. 15. The Standard Oil of Kansas voted an extra $2 and the usual quarterly payment of $3 a share, payable Feb. 20.

Travelers' Assets $115,095,000.

The Travelers' Insurance Company reports a total income of $37,051,000 for 1916, of which $32,132,000 came from paid premiums. Claims paid last year amounted to $15,631,000. The total assets on Jan. 1, 1917, were $115,095,000, and the surplus $8,956,000. The Travelers is now ninth in size among the life insurance companies of the United States. The Travelers' Indemnity Company had total income last year of $1,934,000 and paid $498,000 in claims.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Thirty-seven corporations with aggregate capitalization of $1,-344,800 were chartered today. They included:

Optigraph Film Corporation, moving pictures, amusements, theatricals, $300,000; F. D. Benham, C. Mathien, R. S. Weiant, 516 Fifth Ave.

The Mystic Film Corporation of New York, moving pictures, $250,000; J. A. Buda, J. I. Johnson, J. Gorman, 1,493 Broadway.

Krieger-Frankel Co., Inc., Rye, Men's, children's clothing, $200,000; L. Hofheimer, G. S. Krieger, I. W. Frankel, 552 Riverside Drive.

Fashion Publishers' Agents, Inc., designing fashions for men's and women's apparel, $90,000; H. J. Redfield, H. A. Bingham, R. C. Sanborn, 41 West 25th St.

M. J. Lopez & Co., Inc., tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, $80,000; J. Goldstein, S. Golden, A. L. Ullnick, 101 West 140th St.

Warren Lubricant Co., Inc., Buffalo, lubricating oils, greases, petroleum, products, $50,000; H. N. and A. J. Squier, M. M. Sanderson, Buffalo.

John W. Jepson, Inc., Depew, auto merchandise, equipments, $50,000; G. F. Lindholm, M. C. Bartholomew, J. W. Jepson, Buffalo.

Kruskal & Kruskal, Inc., natural, artificial furs, $50,000; E. and J. Kruskal, A. Weinblatt, 1 West 85th St.

The Hoople Corporation, metal polish, drugs, medicines, chemicals, baking powder, soaps, groceries, $30,000; A. Bennett, M. Wooley, F. P. Avery, 104 West 13th St.

New York & London Merchant Tailors, Inc., wearing apparel, $25,000; L. F. Baldwin, J. Mayer, F. L. Johnson, 138 West 133d St.

World Costume Corporation, theatrical costumes, dresses, millinery, $25,000; H. L. Morrison, F. P. Catmella, J. Jacobson, 50 East 42d St.

M. Friedlander & Co., Inc., Yonkers, hides, skins, leather, products, $50,000; A. J. and M. Friedlander, 249 West 107th St., Manhattan.

Fischer & Levy, Inc., Brooklyn, shoes, merchandise, $15,000; B. Levy, H. Aaron, M. L. Fischer, 2,055 Prospect Ave., Bronx.

Gorber & Silberberg, Inc., raw and dressed furs, skins, $25,000; S. Berman, H. Silberberg, H. Gorber, 1,553 Wilkford Place, Bronx.

Gensior Tobacco Co., Inc., tobacco, $25,000; R. F. Weeks, D. A. Fraser, H. A. Stittig, 791 East 169th St.

A. J. Dotterweich Co., Inc., Buffalo, contracting, electric work, $15,000; G. J., A., A. J. Dotterweich, 5 Hughes Ave., Buffalo.

Levin-Diamond & Co., Inc., shirts, waists, collars, neckwear, wearing apparel, $15,000; L. Aronne, L. Diamond, S. Levin, 405 Chestnut St., Richmond Hill.

Kollin Dish Washer Co., Inc., implements, machines, $10,000; R. C. Hull, J. C. Mars, H. Kuolhoff, 6 Bridge St.

Ormont Lunch Corporation, lunch rooms, restaurants, $10,000; H. L. Turk, B. and S. Maisel, 891 Kelly St.

Anna and Elsie, Inc., dresses and ladies' wear, $10,000; W. H. H. Myers, E. Moos, A. Tamburi, Stamford, Conn.

Howard & Jones, Inc., tiles, 1,000 shares, no par value, begin business with $5,000; D. & E. A. Jones, F. S. Howard, 37 West 71st St.

Whitehouse Milk and Cream Co., Inc., Brooklyn, farm and dairy products, 10,000; I. Fish, M. Kotcher, J. Brody, 237 Chester St., Brooklyn.

Southern States Epositon, Inc., realty, advertising, exhibitions, $5,000; A. M. Sullivan, D. B. Luckey, H. A. Cochrane, Great Neck Station.

Baltic Holding Corporation, realty, $10,000; L. S. Tuckhorn, A. G. Quinn, C. A. Meier, 128 Broadway.

Hoseville Holding Co., Inc., realty, construction, mercantile, agriculture, $5,000; J. W. Curtis, A. L. Eglinton, F. Dessin, 11 Broadway.

Authorization: Hoagland Corporation, Wilmington, Del., realty, brokerage, finance, $2,000,000; representative, Joseph C. Hoagland, 16 William St., Manhattan.

Capital increase: Des Laurers Column Mould Co. of New York, Inc., Manhattan, $25,000 to $200,000.

Capital reduction; River Plate Commercial Co., Inc., Manhattan, $2,250,000 to $325,000; Fort Craiog Improvement Co., Rensselaer, $50,000 to $5,000.

Voluntary dissolution: The Bleet Co., Inc., Manhattan; Flexo-Buildo Co., Inc., Syracuse; G. & R. Silk Co., Inc., Manhattan; Manenbeau Corporation, Manhattan; American Car Seat Co., New York; Endurance Tire & Rubber Co., Manhattan; Utica Automobile Trade Association, Inc., Manhattan; J. Harris Fountain Pen Co., Inc.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 28.—Charters filed: Smith and Sons Corporation, a New York corporation, at Lambertville, to deal in wool and coton goods, $250,000; Meyer K. Silber, Leo G. Straus, and William A. O'Rourke, Paterson.

Straus and Silber, Paterson, to manufacture silk, &c., $50,000; Meyer K. Silber, Leo G. Straus, and William A. O'Rourke, Paterson.

Paper Trading Company, East Orange, deal in textiles and rubber goods, $2,000; Harry H. Picking, Charles O. Geyer, and Gordon Grand, East Orange.

Gloucester City Co-operative Company, Inc., Gloucester, operate chain of stores and deal in wearing apparel and house furnishings, $50,000; Charles W. Callahn, Amer Blackburn, and Howard L. Barcklow, Gloucester.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 25.—Charters filed: The Oriental Trust Guarantee and Exchange Co., to issue stocks and bonds and the financing of companies, $10,000,000; Yamamato Hosanai; Saito Renkichi, Tokio, Japan. Midzino Tomero, Tokio Urban Prefecture.

The Garvin-Armour Steel Wheel Co., manufacture wheels, rims, &c., $1,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Pine Island Oil Co., acquire oil lands and develop the same, $50,000; J. Delyon Howth, John M. Milsam, New York, R. C. Anderson, Montclair, N. J.

Gulf Producing Co., prospect for oil and market the same, $3,000,000; M. H. Rogers, L. A. Irwin, Harry W. Davis, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Delaware Investment Co., deal in and with investments of all kinds, $1,000,000; William F. Doughty, Charles E. Norlin, Ralph Kirby, New York.

Burowe Alloys Co., buy, sell, and deal in and with gold, silver, copper, &c., $2,000,000; Sidney A. McGaw, Tacoma, Wash.; James A. Gray, Jr., George N. Deas, New York.

Motor Gas Guaranty Co., manufacture all kinds of gas engines, $1,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement E. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Pullman Motor Car Corporation, manufacture motor cars of all kinds, $250,000; F. D. Buck, George W. Dillman, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Pe-riod.	Pay-able.	Hold. of Record.
B. F. Goodrich	1	Q	May 15	
Do pf	1¾	Q	Apr. 2	
Do pf	1¾	Q	July 3	
Bic. Hard. Corp.	6	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 22
Brill pf.	1	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 22
Cons. Gas	1¾	Q		
K. S. Coke	6	Q	Feb. 10	Jan. 31
Do	6	Ex	Feb. 10	Jan. 31
Lyman Mills	3	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 24
Do	1	Ex	Feb. 1	Jan. 24
Mid. West. Utl. pf.	1½	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Nat. Cer. Mills	1½	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 23
Do	1	Ex	Feb. 1	Jan. 23
Nat. Lead pf.	1¾	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 23
Phil. Co. pf.	3½	S	May 1	Feb. 10
Phil. Warehouse	2	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 27
St. Paul R. R.	2½	S		
Do pf.	2½	S		
T., W. L. & P. pf.	1¾	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 24
Nat. Lead pf.	1¾	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 23
Phil. Co. pf.	3½	S	May 1	Feb. 10
Phil. Warehouse	2	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 27
St. Paul R. R.	2½	S		
Do pf.	2½	S		
T., W. L. & P. pf.	1¾	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 24

LONG ISLAND PLANS TO ADJUST FINANCES

Project, if Accepted, Will Give Pennsylvania a Complete Ownership.

HOPE FOR STRONGER CREDIT

Proposal Calls for Issue of $5,202,-100 Debenture Bonds and $25,-000,000 Common Stock.

The Long Island Railroad announced yesterday a plan for the readjustment of its finances, which, if accepted by minority stockholders, will give the Pennsylvania, now holding the controlling interest, complete ownership. A group of the minority stockholders, organized by Dick Brothers, has been suing the Directors for $28,000,000.

The Long Island has outstanding $12,-000,000 of stock, of which $6,797,900 is owned by the Pennsylvania. A special committee appointed by the Directors to confer with the Pennsylvania has agreed with that company upon a basis of readjustment of the finances with a view of strengthening its credit and putting it in shape to provide additional facilities demanded by its traffic.

It is proposed that the Long Island shall issue $5,202,100 of 5 per cent. debenture bonds, and $25,000,000 of common stock. The Pennsylvania agrees to accept the debentures and common stock at par for that amount of debt due it by the Long Island. The Pennsylvania will then exchange the debentures, par for par, for the $5,202,100 of common stock held by the minority interests. The debentures are to run for twenty years, and are to be secured by any future mortgage placed upon the road. They are redeemable after five years, at the option of the company, at 102½.

Ralph Peters, President of the Long Island, said yesterday that the success of the plan depended upon its acceptance by the minority shareholders, since the Pennsylvania has not obligated itself to carry any part of it into effect unless the owners of a satisfactory amount of the stock of the Long Island consent to its terms and agree to exchange their stock for the debentures. The plan will be submitted to stockholders at a meeting to be held at an early date.

The 10,000 shares, par value $50, held by Dick Brothers was voted against the management at the last annual meeting. The minority stockholders brought suit on April 24 last, against the interlocking Directors of the Long Island and Pennsylvania to recover $28,000,000. John S. Stevens testified that the Long Island had lost $1,033,000 a year in ferry tolls because of the extension of the Pennsylvania tubes; $558,000 by the electrification of the road from Atlantic Avenue eastward; $3,200,000 through depreciation of real estate at Long Island City; and $2,808,-328 by use of the Pennsylvania station.

The stock sold off 1⅝ on the announcement yesterday, closing at 4¾. At that price the debentures would be worth 80½

International Nickel's Earnings.

The International Nickel Company reports gross earnings of $12,628,495 in the nine months ended Dec. 31, 1916, a gain of $2,418,965 over the same period in 1915. Income from sources other than mine operations was $216,324, and the balance for dividends was $10,354,476, against $8,525,959. The final surplus amounted to $4,933,257, compared with $4,131,588 a year before.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. Ex. Sec.	6	Aug., 1919	97⅝	97⅞	6.05
Argen. Gov. Disc		Feb. 21, '17	99⅛	99⅜	2.25
Argen. Gov.		May 15, '20	100⅜	100⅝	5.45
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	100½	100½	4.65
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.10
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.95
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅜	100⅜	3.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	100⅜	100⅜	4.90
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1936	98	99	5.45
Italian Gov.	6	Oct. 15, '17	99	100	6.00
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15, '17	100½	101¼	4.00
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	103	105	4.80
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1928	96⅜	98	5.28
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	98½	99⅜	5.10
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	98¾	100¼	4.88
Prov. of N. B.		Dec., 1919	99	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	100¼	100¾	4.83
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1921	97½	99¼	5.20
Rep. of France	5	Is. of 1916	146	149	..
Russian Gov.	6½	July, 1919	97½	98¾	7.10
do rubles	5½	Feb. 14, '26	278	280	..
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅞	100¼	4.85
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99⅞	100¼	4.95

Company Issues.

Azn. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	100⅞	101¼	3.35
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	100	102	5.50
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅞	101¼	5.45
Am. Thread	5	Jan., 1919	99¼	99¾	4.25
An'c'nda Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100	100⅜	2.00
A., T. & S. F.	6	June, 1917	100⅜	100⅞	3.12
A. V. H. L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	99½	100¼	5.75
Atl. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1922	102¼	102¾	5.30
Braz. L. & T. Co.	6	Nov., 1919	98¼	99¼	6.40
B'klyn R. T.	5	Sep., 1917	100⅞	101¼	4.20
C. B. & Q.	5	July, 1921	99¼	99¾	4.15
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	100⅜	100¾	4.15
Cuba-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	101⅜	102¼	4.35
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99⅞	100¼	4.55
Can. North.	6	July 10, '17	100⅜	100⅝	4.50
Can. North	6	July 10, '18	99⅝	100⅜	5.25
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2, '24	103¾	103⅞	5.00
Driggs-Seaby	6	Dec., 1918	97	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby	6	Dec., 1919	97	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby	6	Dec., 1920	98	100	6.00
Erie P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	99	..	6.12
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100¼	100½	2.65
Fed. Sug. Ref.	5	Jan., 1920	99¼	100	5.00
Gen. Rubber	5	Nov., 1919	101	101¾	4.10
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅛	100¼	4.35
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	99⅜	100¼	4.40
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅜	101¼	3.35
Int. Harvest.	5	Feb. 15, '18	101⅛	101¼	3.35
L. Gas & El.		Apr., 1918	100	101	5.37½
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100⅜	101½	5.40
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1918	100¼	100½	4.65
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	99	100	4.20
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	101⅜	102¾	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	96⅞	99¾	5.50
N. Eng. Nav.	5	May, 1917	99¼	99¾	8.00
Otis Elevator	5	Apr., 1920	100¼	101½	5.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5, '21	101⅜	102⅜	4.10
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	101	101⅝	4.30
Rem. A. Un.					
Met. Car. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	83	85	..
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100	100⅛	2.00
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	101	101¼	4.05
Utah Sec. Corp.	6	Sep. 15, '23	94½	97½	6.35
Wabash R. R.	4	May, 1920	96	98½	5.05
Whouse El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100⅜	101¼	3.45
Wm. R. Arms	5	Mar., 1918	85½	86½	6.30
W. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	100	100⅛	..
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100⅜	101¼	4.75
Wm. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	100	100½	6.00

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American Oil	16¾	17	16¾	17
Atlantic Refining	1,110	1,180	1,125	1,150
Borne-Scrymser	470	490	470	490
Buckeye Pipe Line	115	118	115	118
Chesebrough Mfg.	440	450	440	450
Colonial Oil	50	70	50	70
Continental Oil	610	630	600	625
Crescent Pipe Line	43	51	41	43
Cumberland Pipe L.	125	130	125	130
Eureka Pipe Line	220	230	220	230
Galena Signal Oil	175	180	178	183
Galena Signal Oil pf.	143	147	140	145
Illinois Pipe Line	248	258	240	245
Indiana Pipe Line	110	115	112	115
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13¾	14¼	13	13¾
National Transit	19	20	19	20
N. Y. Transit	230	240	230	240
Northern Pipe Line	108	110	108	108
Ohio Oil	390	395	388	392
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	41	58	41	58
Prairie Oil & Gas	675	680	690	695
Prairie Pipe Line	338	338	338	337
Solar Refining	380	390	360	370
Southern Pipe Line	215	218	218	220
South Penn. Oil	385	390	385	390
Southwest. Penn.	115	120	115	120
Stand. Oil of Cal.	400	405	398	408
Stand. Oil of Ind.	910	920	915	925
Stand. Oil of Kan.	670	680	670	680
Stand. Oil of Ky.	725	740	730	745
Stand. Oil of Neb.	630	640	635	640
Stand. Oil of N. J.	770	780	735	745
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	240	245	240	245
Stand. Oil of Ohio	310	325	310	320
Swan & Finch	115	120	115	120
Union Tank	98	100	97	99
Vacuum Oil	370	380	370	380
Washington Oil	38	43	38	43

*Ex dividend.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	109	113	100	113
American Cigar pf.	98½	100	98½	100
Conley Foil	250	325	250	325
J. S. Young	165	175	165	175
J. S. Young pf.	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M.	100	130	100	130
MacAndrews & F.	215	225	215	225
MacAndrews & F. pf.	195	205	195	205
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	240	250	240	250
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	665	675	665	675
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	104	105	104	105
Johnson T. F. & M.	100	130	100	130
MacAndrews & F.	215	225	215	225
MacAndrews & F. pf.	195	205	195	205
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	240	250	240	250

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STANDARD OIL STOCKS

From a new viewpoint.

Circular on Request

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J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell
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J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell
Preferred Stock Guaranty Trust Co.
Subscription Rights Int. Harvester Co.
Subscription Rights Int. Harvester Co.
Subscription Rights Int. Harvester

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

International Paper Company
First Consolidated 6% Bonds
Secured by Mortgage
Dated February 1, 1898.

The undersigned as Trustee, will receive at its office, 49 Wall Street, New York, at any time prior to February 1, 1917, written offers to sell to it, above bonds at a price not to exceed 105 and accrued interest in amounts sufficient to exhaust the annual Sinking Fund payment of $150,000 due the undersigned, as Trustee, on February 1, 1917, under the provision of the above mentioned Mortgage. The right to reject any offer, or any part thereof, is reserved.

United States Trust Company
of New York, as Trustee
By W. J. WORCESTER, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The Third National Bank, located at Buffalo, in the State of New York, is closing its affairs.

All note holders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

GEORGE A. DRUMMER, Cashier.
Dated Jan'y 16th, 1917.

DIVIDENDS.

GREENE CANANEA COPPER CO.
42 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The Board of Directors of the Greene Cananea Copper Company has declared a dividend of $2.00 per share upon its Capital Stock of the par value of $100.00 per share, payable on February 26, 1917, to the holders of such shares of record at the close of business at 3:00 o'clock P. M. Friday, February 9, 1917. The dividend is payable only upon the $100.00 shares into which the Capital Stock is divided. All stockholders who have not converted their holdings into shares of $10.00 par value should do so without delay in order that they may receive their dividend promptly.

The transfer books will not be closed.

J. W. ALLEN, Treasurer.
New York, January 25, 1917.

Ludlow Manufacturing Associates,
111 Devonshire Street,
Boston, Mass.
DIVIDEND NO. 74.

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share has been declared payable on February 1, 1917, to shareholders of record January 12, 1917.
MALCOLM B. STONE, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NO. 75.

A special dividend of $1.00 per share has been declared payable on February 1, 1917, to shareholders of record January 12, 1917.
MALCOLM B. STONE, Treasurer.

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
of the
CITY OF NEW YORK
New York, January 11, 1917.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of One Hundred (100) Per Centum, payable to stockholders of record at the close of business January 11, 1917.
JOHN A. NOBLE, Cashier.

GASTON, WILLIAMS & WIGMORE, INC.
DIVIDEND NO. 3.

At an adjourned regular meeting of the Board of Directors held January 23, 1917, a dividend of $1.00 per share was declared payable at the Guaranty Trust Company of New York on February 10, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on February 2, 1917.

Dated New York, January 23, 1917.
ANDREW W. FRANK, Treasurer.

Taylor-Wharton Iron and Steel Company.
HIGH BRIDGE, NEW JERSEY.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the outstanding Preferred Stock of the Taylor Wharton Iron and Steel Company for the three months ending December 31st, 1916, has been declared payable February 1st, 1917, to stockholders of record at the closing of the books at 3 P. M. on January 20th, 1917. The Preferred Stock books will remain closed until 9 A. M. on February 1st, 1917.

W. A. INGRAM, Secretary & Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
PURE OIL COMPANY.
Philadelphia, Pa., January 24, 1917.

The Directors of the Pure Oil Company have declared the regular dividend of six per cent. and an extra dividend of four per cent., payable March 1, 1917, to stockholders of record February 8, 1917.

Transfer books of the company will be closed February 8 to March 1, 1917.
N. H. WEBER, Treasurer.

SAPULPA REFINING CO. OF OKLAHOMA
Baltimore, Md., January 18, 1917.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock of the Company for the quarter ending January 31, 1917, payable February 1 to stockholders of record at the close of business January 20th. Transfer books will be closed March 1st 12 M. and open February 2nd at 10 A. M.
J. S. HUNICHEN, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAILS.

A dividend of four dollars ($4.00) per share has been declared payable February 1st, 1917, at the New England Trust Company, Transfer Agents, 135 Devonshire St., Boston, to Stockholders of record at the close of business this day.

EDWIN FARNHAM GREENE, Treasurer.
Boston, January 22, 1917.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY.
111 Broadway, New York.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable March 15, 1917, to stockholders of record at close of business February 23, 1917.
FRED. R. FORTMEYER, Treasurer.

THE PULLMAN COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 200.

A quarterly dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid Feb. 15th, 1917, to stockholders of record at close of business Jan. 31st, 1917.

A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.
Chicago, Jan. 20, 1917.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD CO.
New York, January 25, 1917.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Managers and Officers of this Company and for the transaction of such other business as may come before such meeting will be held at No. 90 West Street, New York City, on Tuesday, February 20, 1917.

The polls will open at 10 o'clock and close at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will close on February 14 and reopen on February 21, 1917.

ARTHUR D. CHAMBERS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE LACLEDE GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Laclede Gas Light Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be presented, will be held at the office of the Company in St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, February 20, 1917, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed Saturday, January 20, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen Wednesday, February 21, 1917, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
C. L. HOLMAN, President.
W. H. WHITTON, Secretary.

The Commercial Union Fire Insurance Company of New York.
New York, January 23, 1917.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this Office, No. 55 John Street, on Tuesday, February 6th, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors in place of those whose terms expire, and for such other business as may come before them. C. J. HOLMAN, Vice President and Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the KASEBIER-CHATFIELD SHELLAC CO. will be held at the Company's office, 175 Pearl St., on Tuesday, February 6th, 11:30 A. M. E. B. SCHUMACHER, Sec.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED AND opened by the Parish of St. James's Police Jury until February 20th, 1917, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purchase of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000.00) of bonds of the Parish of St. James, issued for the purpose of constructing, improving, and maintaining the public roads and highways of said parish.

Said bonds will mature on the 15th day of January, 1918, and shall be due and payable on the 15th day of January of each year and including the 15th day of January, 1937; said bonds of four hundred (400) in number, numbered from one to four hundred, both included, and are of the denomination of Five Hundred Dollars ($500.00), all dated January 15th, 1917, and bear interest at the rate of Five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 15th days of January and July of each year. Both principal and interest of said bonds are payable at the Hibernia National Bank in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, or at the office of the Treasurer of the Parish of St. James, Convent, Louisiana, at the option of the Holder.

Each bid is to be accompanied by a certified check in favor of the Treasurer of the Parish of St. James, of two and one-half per cent. of the face valde of said bonds.

All bids must be addressed to F. M. Bertaut, Secretary of the Police Jury of the Parish of St. James, Lauderdale, Louisiana, and superscribed, "Bids for bonds of the Parish of St. James issued for constructing, improving, and maintaining of public roads and highways."

The privilege is reserved to reject any and all bids.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING.—U. S. Engineer Office, Custom House, Norfolk, Va. Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 M., Jan. 29, 1917, and then opened, for dredging in Southern Branch of Elizabeth River, Va. Further information on application.

Famous Pictures.

To keep the famous rotogravure and half-tone sections of Sunday's New York Times, handsome binder, sent by mail on receipt of $1.75. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

EXCHANGE SUSPENDS BROKER FOR A YEAR

Charles H. Burke Found Guilty of Failure to Sell Stock at Best Price.

GOT NO PERSONAL PROFIT

Case Attracts Attention Because It Occurred In Period Under Investigation by Congress.

It was announced on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday that Charles H. Burke, a member of the firm of Degener & Burke, had been suspended for one year by the Board of Governors, charged with violating that section of the constitution prohibiting "conduct or proceeding inconsistent with just and equitable principles of trade."

The specific offense charged against Burke occurred on Dec. 20. On that day, according to a statement issued by the Exchange, he sold at the bid price of 12, through another broker, 100 shares of Union Bag and Paper common stock as a basis for obtaining 420 shares of the same issue in various odd lots from three dealers in odd lots of 12½.

It is customary for the dealers in odd lots, or lots under 100 shares, to execute market buying orders at an eighth above the last previous price for 100 shares, and selling orders at an eighth down. There had been no transactions in Union Bag and Paper for some time, and by selling a full lot at 12 Burke established the price at which the odd-lot dealers had to fulfill their orders for that issue. The sale was not bona fide, in that it was intended merely to lower the price at which the seller was enabled to pick up the odd lots. Burke was called before the committee for trial on Wednesday, offered his defense, and was found guilty.

It was said that a customer of Degener & Burke placed orders for 420 shares of Union Bag & Paper, in odd lots, which were turned over to the dealers for execution. He then ordered 100 shares sold at 12. The market was 12 bid, 12½ asked, and it was alleged by the odd-lot men that instead of offering his 100 shares at the best price obtainable, Burke insisted on getting exactly 12. When printed on the tape this sale automatically fixed the price of the odd-lot orders at an eighth higher, and the customer acquired 320 shares on the transaction.

Brokers said the manipulation charged against Burke was not an extreme case, and on Feb. 6, 1916, it appeared, but the Governors held that he should have prevented a customer from abusing the privileges of the Exchange. Burke's failure to offer the full lot of stock at the best price was held to be inexcusable. It is a cardinal rule of trading that a broker must endeavor to obtain the highest price possible for stock he is commissioned to sell and the lowest quotations for stock he is to buy. In arbitrarily demanding less than other brokers were willing to bid he invited the suspicion of the odd lot dealers. The case attracted unusual attention yesterday in view of the fact that the offense alleged occurred during the period now under investigation by the "leak" committee.

FOOD EXPORTS IN 1916 FELL OFF $43,000,000

Shipments Totaled $745,000,000 —Big Amount of Oil and Gasoline Sent Abroad.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Food exports from the United States fell off $43,000,000 last year. Department of Commerce statistics announced today show their value to have been $745,000,000, compared with $788,000,000 in 1915. Meat and dairy products showed increases, but breadstuffs fell off sharply.

Corn was the only grain showing an increase, while wheat fell off 21,000,000 bushels and flour 1,300,000 barrels. Beef showed decreases in canned, fresh, and pickled, but bacon, hams, and shoulders exports increased 83,100,000 pounds, and pork 22,000,000 pounds.

Oils and gasoline exports increased considerably during the year. There were 21,000,000 gallons more gasoline sent abroad than in 1915. Crude oil showed an increase of 14,000,000 gallons, illuminating oil 17,000,000 gallons, lubricating oil 21,000,000 gallons and residuum and fuel oil 145,000,000 gallons.

ROAD DISCLAIMS LIABILITY.

Denver & Rio Grande Says It Didn't Guarantee Bonds.

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company filed its answer yesterday in the Federal District Court to the suit of the Equitable Trust Company, which seeks to make the road pay interest on an issue of first mortgage bonds of the Western Pacific Railway Company. The first step in the action was an order signed by Judge Learned Hand impounding $3,000,000 in cash which the defendant company had deposited here to the credit of various banks and trust companies. Argument on the power of the court to tie up this money will be heard on Feb 1.

In its answer the railroad company denied that any agreement ever made it responsible for either the principal or interest on the bonds. Every statement made in the complaint tending to show that the defendant guaranteed the payment of the principal and interest itself or to pay anything to the sinking fund of the Western Pacific Company was contradicted, and the court was asked to dismiss the suit.

The answer said that under a decree of foreclosure issued by the Federal Court in the Northern District of California all the property covered by the first mortgage was sold at auction on June 28, 1916, for $18,000,000, and that the ostensible purchasers of the property were Franklin Y. Spooner, Robert R. Pardow, and John C. Rued. But these persons, according to the answer, were only the agents of the Association of the Western Pacific First Mortgage Bondholders and of a corporation created by this association for the benefit of the railroad.

One of the admissions was that the Western Pacific was insolvent.

HELD FOR LABOR EXTORTION

Shirtmakers' Picket Alleged to Have Sold Strike Immunity.

Jacob Kantrowitz, 30 years old, a shirtmaker of 60 East 110th Street, was locked up in Police Headquarters yesterday charged with extortion.

According to the complainant, Morris Lustburg, a shirtmaker of 581 Water Street, who employs 600 men and women and conducts an open shop, a number of pickets appeared in front of his premises a week ago and tried to induce his employes to strike. A day or two later about 200 pickets appeared, and from time to time until yesterday they intimidated his workers.

Kantrowitz called on Wednesday, Lustburg says, and declared that he had charge of the pickets and that for $20 he would call them off. Lustburg said he told him to call yesterday and in the meantime notified the police. According to the police, Kantrowitz yesterday accepted two marked $10 notes.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM VAN WAARDT COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Thos. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Feb. 1, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 461 Eighth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a printing plant, machinery, paper, desk, chairs, safe, fixtures, etc.

IRVING WASHBURN, Receiver.
MAX M. KOTZEN, Attorney for Receiver, 51 Chambers Street, New York.

ARREST FUGITIVE IN CHASE.

Merchant Says Salesman Defrauded His Firm in Cleveland.

After a chase through West Twenty-third Street yesterday, John H. Oldfield, 28 years old, a salesman, who says his home is in Essex, Canada, was taken to Police Headquarters as a fugitive from justice. The chase down Twenty-third Street followed Oldfield's escape from Patrolman Ahearn of the Traffic Squad, who had taken him into the Flatiron Building in order to avoid a crowd that pressed around.

Ahearn saw David Scheyer, a representative of A. Krolik & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants of Detroit, who is stopping at the Hotel Biltmore, seize Oldfield. Scheyer says he recognized Oldfield as the man who, on Jan. 8 last, while representing Krolik & Co. in Cleveland, Ohio, made off with several hundred dollars of the firm's money.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market showed unexpected strength at the opening when prices advanced 1⅝@2⅛c from the final of Wednesday. Shorts were active buyers and it seemed to be the prevailing impression that the technical position had been materially strengthened by the recent operations. Underlying basic conditions, however, were not materially altered, and on the early advance prices gradually sagged off until at the close they showed net gains of only ¼c to ⅜c. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $2.10; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $2.21; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $2.21½, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.80⅞	1.84⅛	1.83	1.84⅜	1.36⅞
July	1.74⅝	1.53⅝	1.51½	1.51¼	1.27⅝
September	1.39⅞	1.38¼	1.38⅝	1.38¼	....

CORN.

The corn market was strong and active early in the day, and the May position touched the highest point on record, selling at $1.03⅝. Part of the advance was lost under profit taking, but final quotations were ⅜c to ⅞c net higher. The Argentine news was again bullish, and shipments for the week were estimated at 1,000,000 bushels. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.15 cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.03⅝	1.02½	1.02⅝	1.02¼	70¼
July	1.01⅜	1.00½	1.01	1.00⅛	70⅝

OATS.

The oats market showed a steady undertone, influenced by the strength in corn and by reports of a good export inquiry. Export sales were estimated at about 300,000 bushels, with offers small. The local cash market was firmer. Standard quoted at 69@69½c; No. 2 white, 69½c; No. 3 white, 68½@69c; No. 4 white, 67½@68½c; fancy clipped white, 69½@71½c; ordinary clipped white, 68@69½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	59¾	58½	58⅝	58¾	53¾
July	56¾	56	56¼	55⅝	49½

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products showed pronounced strength early in the day, with pork at new high records. The hog market was higher, and unfilled requirement in the market seemed to lean to the bull side, owing to the evidences of a good cash and export demand. Profit taking or the advance, however, brought about a reaction, and final quotations were at the low point of the day. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 31,000 head; estimated for Friday, 28,000 head; Kansas City received 9,000 head and Omaha 27,000 head.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	16.35	16.22	16.22	16.25	10.42
May	16.70	16.55	16.55	16.55	10.62
Ribs—					
January	15.57	15.47	15.47	15.42	10.80
May	15.87	15.77	15.77	15.72	11.15
Pork—					
January	31.55	31.40	31.40	31.15	20.40
May	30.10	29.85	29.95	29.75	20.67

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was a little more active, with total sales for the day amounting to 21,900 barrels. Toward the close of the day the market developed a reactionary tendency, but, while most of the early advance was lost, final prices for the active positions were 1 to 5 points above the close of Wednesday. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	13.00@	12.40
January	..	..	12.50@13.50	12.40
February	12.60	12.60	12.45@12.70	12.40
March	12.58	12.51	12.50@12.53	12.46
April	12.45	12.42	12.35@12.41	12.30
May	12.44	12.35	12.35@12.37	12.32
June	..	..	12.32@12.40	12.28
July	12.44	12.35	12.35@12.36	12.33
August	12.41	12.35	12.34@12.37	12.33

COFFEE.

The coffee market was very quiet again yesterday and there was no important change in prices, with the close net 4 points higher to 1 point lower. Sales were estimated at 15,750 bags. Since the middle of January the market has had an advance of about 77 points, followed by a decline of approximately 67 points and a period of irregularity suggesting the adjustment of speculative account. The local spot market was dull and unchanged at 10c for Rio 7s and 10¾c for Santos 4s. Range of prices.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	..	..	8.41@8.43	8.37
February	..	..	8.42@8.43	8.40
March	8.47	8.44	8.44@8.45	8.41
April	8.47	8.47	8.51@8.52	8.48
May	8.54	8.54	8.55@8.56	8.53
June	..	..	8.58@8.59	8.56
July	8.62	8.58	8.61@8.62	8.59
August	..	..	8.64@8.66	8.64
September	8.70	8.69	8.68@8.70	8.69
October	..	..	8.73@8.74	8.73
November	..	..	8.78@8.79	8.78
December	8.81	8.81	8.83@8.84	8.82

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures opened nervous and unsettled, 2 to 9 points lower, with sales on the call 2,500 tons. Later the market became active, with a good deal of short covering in the near months by the local trade, which held prices close to initial figures throughout the day. Final quotations were 1 point net higher to a decline of 9 points, with sales for the day estimated at 26,000 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	4.25	4.18	4.19@4.20	4.28
February	3.95	3.91	3.91@3.92	3.97
March	3.91	3.88	3.87@3.88	3.91
April	..	..	Brown	3.91
May	3.92	3.80	3.88@3.90	3.92
June	..	..	3.91@3.92	3.95
July	3.96	3.96	3.92@3.94	3.97
August	..	..	3.95@3.97	3.99
September	4.00	4.00	3.97@3.99	4.00
October	..	..	3.87@3.90	3.90
November	..	..	3.80@3.82	3.82
December	..	..	3.70@3.72	3.73

The market for refined sugar was quiet and unchanged at 6.75c for fine granulated, but trading was checked to some extent by the further reaction in raw sugar. Raw sugar was easier at the close of the market, with sales at 3⅞c, cost and freight, equal to 4.89c, duty paid. The larger receipts of raw supplies seems to have eased the situation here somewhat, and refined sugars were pressed for sale more freely. Quotations follow: Centrifugal, 4.89c; molasses, 4.02c; cost and freight 3⅛c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,675 packages. Market stronger for all table grades of fresh butter. Supplies not quite equal to current needs and buyers are bidding sharply for all fine grades especially. There is some speculative demand for medium qualities; also a little export inquiry. Storage creamery sympathizing somewhat in the improvement. Renovated quiet. Ladles are easier, and packing stock has further declined. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per pound, 41¼@42c; extras, (92 score,) 40¾@41c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 38¼@39¾c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 33½@35c; thirds, 32@33c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 42½@43c; extras, 41¼@42c; firsts, 39@40¾c; seconds, 34@35½c; creamery held, higher than extras, 37½@38c; creamery, 36¾@37c; firsts, 34½@36½c; seconds, 33@34c; thirds, 31½@32¼c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 39c; common to good, 33@36c; process, 29@34c; renovated, extras, 33½@34c; firsts, 32@33c; lower grades, 29@31c; imitation creamery, firsts, 31@32c; ladles, current make, firsts, 29@30c; seconds, 28@29½c; lower grades, 27@27½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 28c; No. 2, 27@27½c; lower grades, 25½@26¾c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 6,577 cases. A little less express stock came in, some shippers having changed to freight shipments, and the demand appears to be slightly improved, prices opened with a firm tone, settled and easy tone, but toward the close there was a firmer feeling, with a better movement from first hands, and values were fully sustained, with some holders offering reservedly at present quotations. Storage eggs are having a moderate movement at sustained prices, but most of the remaining supply is of secondary quality, and the bulk of the business ranges from 35½@36¼c, with some inferior lots lower. Nearby white eggs are still quite plentiful, and many receivers have accumulations on hand which they are quite anxious to move. Prices favor the buyer in the effort to open wider outlets, and very little of the supply here can be sold in any quantity above 45@47c. Nearby gathered brown eggs are moving slowly, and the improvement in Western nearby makes it impossible to obtain as much premium for the nearby stock as was formerly quoted. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 42c; extra first, 41c; firsts, 40@40½c; seconds and lower grades, 38@39c; refrigerator, firsts, 36@37½c; seconds, 35½@36½c; lower grades, 34@35c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 47@48c; ordinary to good, 44@46c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 43@47c; nearby pullets' eggs, whites, 40@42c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 44@45c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery browns, 42@44c; gathered brown and mixed colors, firsts to extra firsts, 40@41c.

MARINES TO STAY IN SANTO DOMINGO

Officials Deny Rumor That the Forces There and in Haiti Are to be Withdrawn.

BASED ON WILSON'S SPEECH

President's Assertion That No Nation Should "Extend Its Policy Over Any Other" Quoted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Criticism of the American military government now in control of affairs in Santo Domingo and appeals by prominent Dominicans for the American people to investigate whether the Dominican people are being justly treated, are declared by officials here to be without real foundation or justification.

No formal rejoinder has been made by officials of the State, War, and Navy Departments, who are jointly concerned in American control over Dominican affairs, but it was ascertained today that they feel that the action taken by this Government is wholly defensible and the natural result of chaotic conditions of government, finance, and social order that inevitably forced this Government to land marines, set up a temporary military government, protect foreign interests, and administer Dominican affairs until the deadlock between local factions has been broken, and a stable government and financial conditions re-established.

Secretary of State Lansing and other high officials late this afternoon denied a rumor current today in diplomatic circles that the Administration is preparing to withdraw its military forces from Santo Domingo and Haiti, as well as from Mexico, in order to avoid the appearance of interference by this Government with the affairs of those countries. The withdrawal of the American force from Mexico, it was explained, is being taken because the work of the Pershing expedition is considered finished and in the hope that the Mexican situation will be improved by that action.

GERARD RENEWS INQUIRY.

Asks About Americans and Other Nationals on Captured Yarrowdale.

BERLIN, Jan. 25, (via London.)—James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, today renewed his inquiries at the Foreign Office regarding the possible presence of Americans among the war prisoners brought to Germany by the captured British steamer Yarrowdale.

Mr. Gerard also asked whether there were among the prisoners nationals of countries whose interests the United States were looking after in Germany, and their place of confinement, in order that they might be furnished with the necessary clothes and that arrangements might be made for forwarding food parcels to them from their homes.

PLANS TO INCREASE CROPS.

Germany Appoints an Official to Stimulate Agriculture.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—The Lokal-Anzeiger announces that Baron von Massenbach has been appointed director of a new department of the War Feeding Board, whose object will be to promote agricultural production.

This action is believed to forecast important developments in the direction of stimulating agriculture.

Honors von Mackensen.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—Emperor William has conferred upon Field Marshal von Mackensen the Grand Cross of the Iron Cross. The only other recipient of the Grand Cross of the Iron Cross is Field Marshal von Hindenburg, upon whom it was conferred by Emperor William on Dec. 30 last.

FRANCIS WILSON MARRIES.

Actor Weds Miss Edna E. Bruns, Actress—Going to Honolulu.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 25.—Miss Edna E. Burns and Francis Wilson, the actor, whose engagement was announced last Sunday, were married in St. Charles today, by the Rev. Dr. John L. Roemer, President of the Lindenwood College. The date for the ceremony had not been announced, and the townsfolk were taken by surprise. Only relatives were present at the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson started at once for Los Angeles, Cal., and after a short stay there will go to Honolulu.

Mrs. Wilson has appeared in Mr. Wilson's support at various times since 1907. Her best-known rôle was in "The Bachelor's Baby," in which the comedian was seen at the Criterion Theatre, New York, and afterward on tour. She made her professional début during the St. Louis Exposition at the age of 18. Mr. Wilson will be 63 years old next month.

J. H. Rhoades Is Divorced.

Special to The New York Times.

RENO, Jan. 25.—Charging that her husband, John Harsen Rhoades, a banker of New York, had deserted her over a year ago, Mrs. Rhoades received a divorce from Judge Moran here today. She made her charge in a cross-complaint filed in answer to his suit for divorce, and arrived here a few days ago to press the case. In her cross-complaint she denied all the charges.

Nylic Choral Society in Ballads.

One hundred members of the Nylic Choral Society sang last evening in Aeolian Hall, under Bruno Huhn's direction, a melodious program never far from the realm of folksong. There were the old Friar ballad, "Keel Row," and "Robin Adair," the Welsh "Men of Harlech," and "All Through the Night," with contralto solo by Christine Schutz. From nearer home were Burleigh's "Father Abraham," Warner's "Wake, Miss Lindy," and Foster's "Massa's in de Cold, Cold Ground." The chorus sang well and was rewarded by a friendly audience.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—Forecast; N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; moderate w. and n. w. winds.

Fla.—Fair Fri.; colder in the peninsula, Sat., fair; moderate, variable winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Fri. and probably Sat.; gentle, variable winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Fri. Sat., unsettled; probably rain.

Ind. and Ohio—Fair Fri.; somewhat colder in s. Sat., overcast and warmer; probably rain or snow; moderate, variable winds.

Lower Mich.—Overcast Fri., probably followed by snow and warmer Fri. night and Sat.; moderate, variable winds, becoming e. Upper Mich.—Overcast Fri., probably followed by snow and warmer Fri. night. Sat., snow; moderate, variable winds, becoming e.

La.—Fair and warmer Fri.; Sat. fair.

Ark.—Fair and warmer Fri.; Sat. fair, warmer in w.

Okla.—Fair Fri., warmer in e. and s.; Sat. fair, colder in w.

E. Tex.—Fair and warmer Fri.; Sat. fair.

W. Tex.—Fair Fri.; Sat. fair, colder in n.

Ill.—Fair Fri., followed by snow and warmer; snow or rain in n. Fri. night or Sat.

Mo.—Cloudy Fri., followed by rain or snow Fri. night or Sat.; colder Sat. in w.

Wis.—Fair and continued cold Fri.; snow Fri. night or Sat.

Minn.—Cloudy in n., probably snow in s. Fri.; Sat. fair and cold.

Iowa.—Cloudy and continued cold Fri., followed by snow; Sat. snow, colder in w.

N. Dak.—Unsettled Fri., probably snow and colder in w. Sat.; fair and continued cold.

S. Dak.—Snow Fri., colder in w., cold wave at night in the Black Hills regions. Sat., fair and colder.

Kan.—Cloudy Fri., followed by unsettled and much colder Fri. night and Sat., probably with snow or rain in e.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Original—Ex parte in the matter of Joseph Marshall, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of habeas corpus, and that petitioner be admitted to bail, submitted for petitioner.

444—J. C. Ziegler et al., appellants, v. Carnegie Trust Co. et al.—Dismissed, per stipulation.

104—Union National Bank et al., plaintiffs, v. G. McBoyle et al.—Argument continued for defendants, and concluded for plaintiffs.

23—Elliot A. de Pass et al., as surviving partners, &c., appellants, v. United States.—Submitted, with leave to counsel for appellants to file reply brief by 29th inst.

196—Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Co., plaintiff, v. R. McKibbin.—Argued.

140—Park Square Automobile Station, plaintiff, v. American Locomotive Co.—Passed, on account of sickness of counsel.

491—The Second National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, plaintiff, v. First National Bank of Okeana, Ohio.—Argued.

547—Rome Railway and Light Co., appellant, v. Floyd County, Ga., et al.—Argued.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Jan. 26: Nos. 631, 565, 445, 147, 623, 695, 269, 584, 714, and 454.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Mallory SS Co<SS Suffolk.	Coastwise Transp Co<SS Brazos.

DISTRICT COURT—Dietrich, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Civil jury cases:

Frank<Lehigh Valley RR.	Guyan<same. Corbett<NY, NH & H RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar. Case on—Young<Leader Pub Co.

No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 255, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Henderson & Erwin<Delpark, (2.)	Glasel<Goetz. Provident<Fletcher. Pike<Oppenheim, Collins.
Stodart<Mutual Film Corp.	Wilson<SS Camino.
Korn & Foderstoff<Ship Lansing.	Dick<Underwood.
Pedigrew<SS New York	Weeks<White Oak.
Farley<Carey.	Pelzer<Sorg.
Astor<Elsner.	Hanna<Hunt.
Slavitskas<P & R Ry. (2.)	Hagemeyer<US Steel Prod Co.
Am Graphophone Co<Emerson, (2.)	Friede<White.
Blauner<Riesler.	Wells-Fargo<Cuneo.
Hexter<Levy.	Lowe<Weed.
Consol N U Corp<Day-Bristol.	NY, NH & HRR<CNY.
Lovera<Mansky.	Keatley<US Trust Co.
Williams<Nat Trotting Assn.	Phillips<Littlefield.
Re Melia.	Bloom & Koch<Bonar-Phelps.
	Emerson<Black, (3.)

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 2 P. M., in Room 312 P. O. Bldg.

Bankruptcy Discharges:

Kirsch Koplowitz, Martin F. Murphy, Reliance Develop. Co. Francis J. Gately.

Motions:

Harry Domb, Royal H. Mollineaux, Morris Spevack, Frank H. Dereck and Ike Lipshitz, Henrietta Phillips, Hyman Goldberg.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 323 P. O. Bldg. Common law.

U. S<Feldman. Flay<S I Midland Ry.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR—

Chamberlin<Chamberlin.	Boyles, infant<Blankenhorn.
City of Buffalo<County of Erie.	Dick<American Museum of Natural History.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Scott, Laughlin, Dowling, Smith, and Davis, J. J. At 2 P. M. Enumerated motions.

Am Radiator Co<CNY. Harburger<Campbell.	Maloney<Levy & Gilliland Co.
Younger<same.	Triangle Waist Co<Gen Acc. &c Corp.
Re Finkel & Co.	Johnson Heating Co<Lowry.
Schmidt<Halprin.	Sommerman<Seal.
Kennerich<CNY.	Corvi<J M Horton I C
Leimman<Tepfer.	Moore<Tennant.
Bway Apart Real<Rickert & Finlay Real Co.	Gen Dehydrator Co<W Bussing Co.
Salvin Myles Rty Co.	APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Shike<Melville.	Re Ryan.
Importing Specialty<Guadagnino.	Newman<McGovern.
Baruch<Haruch.	Blanchard<Blanchard.
Reilly<Ward.	Herman<Josephson.
Wasserschaff<Chalmers Motor.	Re Peters.
Silverberg Import Co<A Steinhardt & Bros	Rosenberg<Rosenberg.
Stein.	Granat<Lebow.
CNY<Good (2).	Wackerow<Wackerow.
NY Tele<Eder (2).	O'Brien<CNY.
Cohen<Goldbaum.	Schole<Moore.
Same<Muller.	Vorden<Marks.
Same<Milliken.	Rosenfeld<Rosenfeld.
Same<Carreau.	Learned<Thompson.
Same<Isaacs.	CNY<Cloak Mfg.
Same<Lazarus.	Ellas<Hammer.
Brown<Graveur.	Busch<Bank of U S.
Wilkens

APARTMENT RENTS AREBEING ADVANCED

Increases in Leases Dated Next October Will Be from 10 to 15 Per Cent.

THE DEMAND IS UNABATED

New Structures Where Rates Will Be High Are Booked Nearly to Their Capacity.

The rising cost of living will increase still more for dwellers in big apartment houses of New York City next Fall. The new rent lists for house opening in October and for renewals which expire at that time are now being issued, and they show an average increase for both the east and west sides of from 10 to 15 per cent. over rates prevailing last October. This is the largest general increase in apartment house rents that has taken place in the city for several years.

Notwithstanding the rise in rents practically every desirable building is booked to its capacity, and some agents have been forced to turn away tenants.

All the Park Avenue rents are going to be increased 10 per cent. or more. One broker who has charge of two new houses on Park Avenue said they were already more than 90 per cent. rented from the plans, while the largest of the new apartment structures to be completed next season—the one in the block from Madison to Park Avenue, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets, is now nearly half rented. It will contain more than one hundred suites of from six to seventeen rooms, ranging in cost from $3,200 to $20,000 annually.

The increased rents are chiefly due to the higher cost of building construction, which is from 25 to 30 per cent. more than two years ago. Another reason is the higher cost of maintenance, as all items in this category have gone up, from the price of coal to the wages of porters and elevator men. Within a year the pay of good elevator operators has been advanced from $12.50 or $13 a week to $14.50 and $15.

B. E. Martin, President of the Building Managers' Association, says that hundreds of elevator men and porters have left the city for the munitions factories.

F. S. Bancroft, Vice President of the association, stated the case of an east side apartment house which he manages, in which all the force except the Superintendent walked out last week. It was three days before the vacancies could be filled.

Poor coal such as is used in the large buildings and for which $3.75 was the average rate a ton for years now costs $6.50 a ton.

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

21ST ST, 27 East; West Star Roofing and Construction Co., Inc., against Rose Haberman et al., Dec. 12, 1916.....$251

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

WILLIAM ST, e s, 80.9 ft s of Fulton St, 46.8x133.10 irregular; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. loans 134 William Street Co., Inc., to erect a twelve-story office building, three payments $450,000

42D ST, s s, 300 ft w of 6th Av, 97.6 to 41st St; Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn loans Exhibition Building, Inc., to erect a nine and a twenty-nine-story store and loft building, two payments.....$800,000

Bronx.

PARKSIDE PLACE, n w corner of 209th St, 45x190; City Real Estate Co. loans West Bronx Building Co., Inc., to erect two five-story apartments, seven payments....$70,000

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the IMPERIAL RUBBER COMPANY to forthwith present the same at the law office of Henry E. Frankenberg, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the said corporation having been dissolved.

CO-PARTNERSHIP DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that HENRY L. JACOBSON and JACOB KASS, co-partners, doing business under the firm name of JACOBSON AND KASS at 39 W. 32nd Street, have mutually dissolved co-partnership as of January 25, 1917. CHARLES GOLDSTEIN, Attorney, 299 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, THIRD Judicial District.—In the matter of the application and petition of JOHN A. BENSEL, CHARLES N. CHADWICK, and CHARLES A. SHAW, constituting the Board of Water Supply of the City of New York, to acquire real estate for and on behalf of the City of New York, in the Towns of Olive, Marbletown, and Hurley, Ulster County, New York, &c.—Ashokan Reservoir Damage Commission No. 4.

To Honorable Lamar Hardy, Corporation Counsel of the City of New York, and to all whom it may concern:

TAKE NOTICE, That whereas William H. Gibson, of the City of New York; Philip Elting of the City of Kingston, N. Y., and George Deyo, of Napanoch, N. Y., were duly appointed by order of this Court made May 1, 1915, and duly entered, Commissioners to ascertain and determine the damage, if any, that any one may be entitled to by reason of Section 42, Chapter 724 of the Laws of 1905 as amended; and whereas said Commissioners were duly re-appointed by order of said Court, made July 27, 1916, and whereas said William H. Gibson has duly made and filed his resignation as such Commissioner.

That the undersigned, remaining Commissioners, appointed by and by said Orders, do hereby, pursuant to Section 12, Chapter 724 of the Laws of 1905, as amended, give notice that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, appointed to be held at the Court House, in the City of Kingston, Ulster County, New York, on the 3d day of February, 1917, at the opening of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard for an order appointing a distinterested and competent freeholder, who shall reside in the City of New York, a member of said commission, in the place and stead of William H. Gibson, who has resigned as aforesaid, and for such other and further relief in the premises as to the Court may seem proper.

Dated at Kingston, Ulster County, New York, this eighth day of January, 1917.

Yours, &c.,

PHILIP ELTING,
GEORGE DEYO,
Commissioners of Appraisal.

PHILIP ELTING, Esq., Attorney for Petitioners, Office and P. O. Address, No. 280 Wall Street, Kingston, N. Y.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, FIRST Judicial District.—In the Matter of the Application of THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION for the First District of the State of New York, acting for and on behalf of the City of New York by the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York, for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal pursuant to Chapter 4, Laws of 1891, and the several statutes amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, relative to acquiring an estate in fee simple, absolute free from liens and incumbrances and free from interference and right of interference in and to certain premises situated on PARK AVENUE, FORTY-FIRST and FORTY-SECOND STREETS, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, required for the purpose of the construction, maintenance and operation in perpetuity of a rapid transit railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the report of Phoenix Ingraham, Charles T. Terry and John B. Coleman, Commissioners of Appraisal duly appointed in the above entitled proceeding, which report bears date the 2nd day of January, 1917, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 4th day of January, 1917.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that said report will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term, Part III., thereof, to be held in and for the County of New York in the First Judicial District at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York on the 8th day of February, 1917, at the opening of court on that day and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

Dated New York, January 25th, 1917.

HENRY SMITH, Attorney for Claimants, Samuel T. Shaw and Julia B. Ford, Office and Post Office Address, 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

I have compared the annexed with the original Certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the KEY PUBLISHING COMPANY, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 16th day of January, 1917, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this sixteenth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

C. W. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

All persons having claims against the Key Publishing Company should present them forthwith to G. S. Childs, President, 13 Astor Place, New York City.

(Signed.) JOHN B. SWINNEY,
January 24, 1916. Secretary Key Pub. Co.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A deal of more than ordinary importance was closed yesterday in the west side residential zone in the purchase by operators of the row of twenty-four houses on the north side of Seventy-third Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues. They include the four-story dwellings from 105 to 151 inclusive, having a frontage of 450 feet, about two-thirds of the block front, by 102.2 feet deep. The property has been purchased by A. L. Mordecai & Son, and Potter & Brother, from the Clark estates. The sellers are large owners of choice properties in the vicinity, owning the Dakota apartment and practically all of the block fronts on both sides of Seventy-third Street, between Central Park and Columbus Avenue.

The houses sold were erected nearly forty years ago by the late Alfred Corning Clark and they have always been well rented. The sale is of peculiar interest, in that one of the largest realty owners on the west side has been willing to dispose of so large a parcel while it also makes it the entrance into the west side of operators who, a few years ago, were actively interested there in apartment house construction. The Mordecai-Potter interests, it is understood, will hold the property for resale in substantial plots to builders for improvement with eight and nine-story apartments. It is another illustration of the passing away of the old time private residences in that section which has been so marked in recent years.

Slawson & Hobbs were the brokers. The assessed value last year was a little under $500,000 of which $432,000, was land value.

$185,000 East Side Dwelling Sold.

Thomas A. Howell, Vice President of the Cuban-American Sugar Company, sold to a client of Pease & Elliman, 133 and 135 East Sixty-first Street. The property consists of a five-story American basement dwelling, occupying a plot 34.1 by 100.5 feet. It has been held at $135,000. The buyer will occupy.

Buyer for 12 East Eightieth Street.

An investing client of the Douglas, Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company has purchased from Mrs. S. Gutman, 12 East Eightieth Street, a four-story and basement private dwelling on a lot 20 by 102.2. The buyer will occupy the premises after extensive alterations are made.

West Seventy-second Street Plot Resold for Hotel Site.

The syndicate which recently purchased 114 and 116 West Seventy-second Street has resold the property to W. H. Waitt, who will erect a hotel on the site.

Plans have been prepared by Schwartz & Gross, who estimate the cost of the new structure at $300,000. The financing of the project has been arranged for by the Hanover Mortgage Company.

$889,250 for the Mandel Realty Holdings.

A total of $889,250 was obtained at public auction for the realty holdings of Adolph Mandel, the insolvent east side banker, the sale of which was concluded in the Jessey Street Salesroom yesterday by Joseph P. Day.

The majority of the sales were well above the average price obtained at the previous offering a year ago and rejected by the court.

There were forty-two parcels in all, scattered throughout the five boroughs. A total of $312,750 was obtained for the property offered Wednesday, and $576,500 for yesterday's offerings.

Among the largest parcels offered yesterday was the northwest corner of Tellier Avenue and 163d Street, sold to Max G. Miman for $42,400. This property was struck down for $39,600 at last year's sale.

Findlay Avenue, 1,044 to 1,056, four-story tenements, were sold to the Edmore Realty Corporation for $71,800; No. 1,060 was sold to Samuel Rubin for $17,900, and Nos. 1,064 to 1,080 were sold to Harry Kober for $89,250, making a total for the row of ten houses of $178,950. At the previous sale this row was struck down for $183,450 to Morris Rosenfeld and William Lowenstein.

Prospect Avenue, northwest corner of Boston Road, six-story flat, sold to M. Lowenstein for $43,500. At the previous sale M. Rubin bought this for $40,200.

Builders Buy West Bronx Block Front

The block front on the west side of University Avenue, between 174th and 175th Streets, has been purchased by the Haven Construction Company, Charles Flaum, President, from the Lees Tract Corporation.

The plot has a frontage of 365 feet on the avenue, and plans are being prepared by the buyer for the erection of four five-story apartment houses, the corners to be 100 by 100, and the inside structures 82.6 by 100 each, for which a loan of $385,000 has been secured. William S. Baker and H. J. Kantrowitz negotiated both the sale and the loan.

Bronx Sales.

Samuel Cowen sold a plot 217 by 100 feet consisting of about nine lots situated on the south side of 184th Street, 64 feet east of Tiebout Avenue, for M. L. Albrech to a builder who will improve the plot with apartment houses.

H. C. Douglas & Co. sold the two two-story private dwellings at 2,441 and 2,443 Morris Avenue, each on a lot 16.6 by 75 feet, for Dr. Edw. C. Podvin to an investor.

Frederick Brown, operator, sold the five-story twenty-five-family apartment house, on a plot 82 by 96 irregular, at 1,076 Franklin Avenue, to Jacob Mantner, who gave in part payment the five-story ten-family apartment house, on a lot 25 by 100, at 385 East 134th Street.

Louise Closius sold to Joseph H. Ohry 1,210 Clay Avenue, a five-story flat, on a plot 39 by 80.

Brooklyn.

The Realty Associates sold 215 Bay Ridge Avenue, between Second and Third Avenue, a two-story brick, two-family dwelling, on a lot 19.2x48x100, to John Downey. Norman Andersen negotiated the sale.

I. Salsberg sold for the Rosedol Realty Company a plot 50 by 100 feet, on the south side of Fifty-second Street, 65 feet east of Sixteenth Avenue.

Tutino & Cerny sold for a client to John L. Lock for investment the four-story single brick store and dwelling at 5,303 Fifth Avenue on a lot 19.10 by 100.

Long Island.

The Lewis H. May Company sold for Mrs. Kate B. Boldin a cottage on the east side of Straiton Avenue, second from the ocean, at Arverne, L. I., to J. L. Blum, for investment.

Westchester County.

The Robert E. Farley Organization has sold for the Gedney Farm Company a plot on Littledohn Place, in the Gedney Farm section of White Plains, N. Y., to John F. Rowley of New York City. The purchaser intends to erect a house of the English cottage type for his own occupancy.

Loans Placed.

Arnold Byrne & Baumann have placed for the H. M. Construction Company $95,000 for five years at 5 per cent. on the two five-story houses at 425-31 West 214th Street, 100 feet east of Tenth Avenue; also for the Degenhardt Construction Company $45,000 at 5 per cent. for five years on the five-story house at the northeast corner of Seaman Avenue and 215th Street.

The Bush Terminal Company, which has exercised its option to purchase the site upon which it is to erect a twenty-nine story combination showroom, office and hotel building at 130 and 132 West Forty-second Street, has obtained a loan of $800,000 from the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn. M. Morgenthau, Jr., negotiated the loan.

Commercial Leases.

Frederik Southack & Alwyn Ball, Jr., leased for Manheimer Bros., Inc., to Saole Bros. the store, basement, and sub-basement at 616 and 618 Broadway, for a term of years; for J. Allen Townsend to William Pollock the store and basement at 65 East Ninth Street, and for the estate of J. S. Hawley to Simon Hirsch the store and basement at 90 Prince Street.

Spear & Co. leased for the New York Merchandise Company the store and basement at 540 Broadway to Levin & Goldberg.

Morris Rose leased for a long term of years to George C. Hager the Strand Theatre, 1,403 Eastern Parkway, corner Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.

Bleiman & Co. leased for the New York Improved Properties Corporation the store and basements, on plot 50 by 200, at 636 and 638 Broadway, through to Crosby Street, to M. Brickenfeld.

F. & G. Pflomm leased for the Broadway-Thirty-fifth Street Realty Corporation, for a term of years, the store and basement 1,345 Broadway, in the Johnson Building, Broadway, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Street, to Rice & Hutchins, Incorporated.

Realty Notes.

Plans have been filed for a five-story dwelling to be erected for Mrs. Robert L. Fowler, Jr., at 117 East Ninetieth Street, a plot 28 by 100.8. On the roof will be a day nursery. F. Burrall Hoffman, Jr., the architect, places the cost at $60,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

115th St, 464 East, s s, 24.4 ft w of Pleasant Av, 24.10x75.7, five-story flat; American Mortgage Co. against Frank Garofalo et al; Bowers & S., attorneys; due, $14,880.17; taxes, &c., $858.50; to the plaintiff for $13,700.

By M. Morgenthau Jr. Co.

50th St, 517 West, n s, 214.2 ft w of 8th Av, 10.6x100.5, three-story dwelling; W. N. Harte and another, trustees, against M. F. Berghorn et al; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $11,767.02; taxes, &c., $300; to the plaintiff for $12,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

Virginia Av, s s, 90.4 ft e of Westchester Av, 101x101.2, prior mtgs $18,000; vacant; to the plaintiff for $19,000; also,

Fort Hill Road, s s, 166.8 ft w of Gates Place, 64x285.6, to Mosholu Parkway x56.4x239.11, prior mtgs $7,600; Moreland Mortgage Co. against J. C. Fisher and another; Alexander & G., attorneys; due, $2,267.15; taxes, &c., $374.80; to Peter S. O'Hara for $9,700.

Tremont Av, s s, 105 ft w of Zerega Av, 100x58; L. H. Jones against J. C. Fisher et al; Action 2; Alexander & G., attorneys; due, $7,655.24; taxes, &c., $1,153.63; to the plaintiff for $7,500.

Public Square, s s, 95.6 ft w of Tremont Av, 75x142x irregular; also Tremont Av, s s, 105 ft w of Zerega Av, 100x58; Moreland Mortgage Co. against same; Action 3; due, $15,987.40; taxes, &c., $1,629.67; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

Virginia Av, s e corner Public Square, 75.9x161.5x irregular; H. W. Van Wagenen and another against same; Action 4; due $7,503.89; taxes, &c., $1,626.30; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

Pugsley Av, e s, Ludlow to Chatterton Av, 211.1x290.4x irregular; J. E. Van Brunt et al against same; Action 5; due, $15,809.66; taxes, &c., $11,550.89; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

Brook Av, s e corner 170th St, 24.5x100, six-story flat; Empire City Savings Bank against 191st Street Construction Co. et al; C. W. Dayton, attorney; due, $31,528.77; taxes, &c, $1,194.29; to the plaintiff for $30,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Ogden Av, 1,307, w s, 367.5 ft n of 167th St, 27.2x95, flat; Grace Lowe against W. F. Burrough et al.; M. A. Hulett, attorney; due, $21,516.67; taxes, &c., $805.89; to the plaintiff for $18,000.

By Samuel Marx.

Kelly St, 874, e s, 616.6 ft n of Longwood Av, 33.3x100, four-story flat; Abraham Davis and another against Abraham Frankel et al.; C. J. Steinberg, attorney; due, $2,428.95; taxes, &c., $511.10; to the plaintiff for $500 over prior liens.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

90th St, 17 East, for a five-story dwelling, 25.8x100; Mrs. L. Fowler, 20 East 75th St, owner; F. B. Hoffman, Jr., 15 East 40th St, architect; cost, $60,000.

Fieldstone Road, e s, 450 ft s of 253d St, for a one and two story frame private school, 209.6x122; Riverdale Country School Realty Corporation, Frank S. Hackett, 252d St and Fieldstone Road, owner; McKim, Mead & White, 101 Park Av, architects; cost, $60,000.

86th St, 131 to 135 West, for an eight-story synagogue, 66x90; Jewish Centre, Inc., 324 6th Av, owner; L. O. Abramson, 220 5th Av, architect; cost, $250,000.

16th St, 355 West, and 17th St, 354 to 360 West, for a four-story garage, 75x184x irregular; I. H. Kempner, 17 West 42d St, owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 203 5th Av, architect; cost, $110,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Chrystie St, 292, to a six-story tenement and store; F. Heart, 280 Broadway, owner; Horenburger & Bardes, 122 Bowery, architect; cost, $11,000.

72d St, 538 East, to a three-story storage; E. C. Holtner, 536 East 72d St, owner; O. Reissmann, 147 4th Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

35th St, 228 to 230 West, to a two-story moving picture show; Yorkville Realty Co., 346 Madison Av, owner; George B. Post & Sons, 101 Park Av, architects; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, JAN. 25.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. Where attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,865, e s, 138.11 ft s of 153d St, 19.6x100; Rose Schwartz to Tilmil Realty Co., 309 Broadway, Jan. 15; attorneys, Kraker & Peters, 309 B'way.....$1

BLEECKER ST, 87, n s, 18 ft e of Mercer St, 17.10x81.4; Bleecker St, 89, n e corner of Mercer St, 18x81.3; Broadway, 523, w s, 50.4 ft s of Spring St, 24.3x100; Hester St, 79, n w corner of Orchard St, 23.4x63.5; 2d St, n s, Plot 3, map heirs of William Hillyer, runs e — to wall of the cemetery x w — x s — to beginning; Bleecker St, 85, n s, 35.10 ft e of Mercer St, 17.10x81.5; Broadway, 527, s w corner of Spring St, 25.6x75; Reginald Ronalds to Pierre L. Ronalds, 11 bis rue de la Baume, Paris, France, one-third part, b. and s, Jan. 23; attorneys, Phillips & Avery.....Pcl

BROADWAY, w s, 291.8 ft s from n line of land of William Libbey, which is also s line of land of Lucius Chittenden, runs w — to e s of Bennett Av x n and s along e of Bennett Av — to n s of Broadway x s — to beginning; Fort Washington Av, e s, at n line of land Lucius Chittenden, runs e — to n w corner of Lot 1, on Map 727 of Chittenden x s along w s of Lots 1 to 19 — to s w corner of Lot 19 x e — to w s of Broadway x s — to n s of Lot 32 x w — to n w corner of said lot x s along w s of Lots 32 to 35 — to n s of Bennett Av x w and s — to point 291.8 ft s of n s of land of William Libbey, which is also s line of land of Lucius Chittenden x w — to e s of Overlook Terrace x n — to n s of Overlook Terrace x w — to e s of Fort Washington Av x n on curve to beginning; Fort Washington Av, w s, at n line of land of Lucius Chittenden, runs w — to e s of Riverside Drive, n — to point 300 ft s of n line of land of William Libbey, which is also s s of land of Lucius Chittenden x e — to n w s of Northern Av x e — to w s of Fort Washington Av x n — on curve to beginning; Tryon Realty Co. to Empire Mortgage Co., 46 Cedar St, all liens, Jan. 23; attorneys, Ferris & S., 165 Broadway.....$100

DYCKMAN ST, n e s, 100 ft e of Broadway, runs n — to original e line of high water wark of Hudson River x s w, w, s, and e on bends and curves to w terminal line of Dyckman St x n — to s s of said street x s e to beginning; also all title to lands under water, docks, wharves, &c.; Tryon Realty Co. to Frederick M. Hilton, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., Jan. 23; attorneys, Ferris & Storer, 165 Broadway.....$100

GREENE ST, 65, w s, 25x100; Greene St, 68½, e s, 15x100; Greene St, 65, n s, 15x100; Canal St, 362, s s, 97.1x19.2x irregular; Reginald Ronalds to Pierre L. Ronalds, 11 bis rue de la Baume, Paris, France, b. and s, Jan. 23; attorneys, Phillips & Avery, 41 Park Row.....$100

PLOT 36, map of Lucius Chittenden, filed Nov. 27, 1871, begins between lands of Chittenden and Dyckman and 125.7 ft w of Kingsbridge Road, runs n e and s w to New Boulevard; Fort Washington Av, Plot 38, same map, bounded e by Broadway, w by Fort Washington Av, n by Lots 35 and 36, said map; Fort Washington Av, plot bounded by avenue, w by Boulevard Lafayette, n by land conveyed by Stewart to Libbey and 100 ft s therefrom and s by line 100 ft s of last line; Fort Washington Av, centre line, Plots 48 and 51, same map; Fort Washington Av, c l, s ¼ of Plot 37, same map; Kingsbridge Road, w s, Lot 31, same map; Kingsbridge Road, w s, Lot 30, same map; Kingsbridge Road, w s, Lots 20 to 29, same map; Fort Washington Av, centre line, Plots 42, 40 and 39, same map, contains 53.59 city lots; Fort Washington Av, bounded e by avenue, w by e s Boulevard Lafayette, n by s s land Francis A. Thayer, s by line 100 ft s from north line; Fort Washington Av, bounded e by said avenue, w by Riverside Drive, n by line 200 from s l land of Thayer and s by line 300 ft from s l said land; Fort Washington av, centre line, Lot 44, same map; Fort Washington Av, centre line, Plots 45 and 53, same map; Fort Washington Av, centre line, Plots 46 and 54, same map; Boulevard, centre line, Plot 55, same map; Catalina Realty Co. to Fort Washington Av, w s, Lots 47 and 48, same map; Boulevard, centre line, Plot 52, same map; Boulevard, centre line, Plot 56, same map; Fort Washington Av, n e, Lots 30 to 27, map of 33 lots, Bedford estate, filed July 20, 1910; Fort Washington Av, w s, Parcels K, K2, K3, K4, K5, K6 and K7, map filed in office of Clerk of New York County, July 12, 1904 — 5ors; also all right, title and interest which City of New York acquired, as follows: Fort Washington Av, e s, and known as n part of Parcel J on said map; Cornelius K. G. Billings, Oyster Bay, L. I., to Tryon Realty Co., 30 East 42d St; attorneys, Ferris & Storer, 165 Broadway.....$100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 165, w s, 68.11 ft n of 115th St, 31.8x69.1x27x85.8; Regine Dinkelspiel to Samuel Corpnel, 22 St. Mark's Place, mtg $17,500; attorney, A. L. Gerlich, 63 Park Row.....$100

6TH AV, 2,282, w s, 25 ft s of 136th St, 24.11x85; Charles Modry to Arthur W. Jenkins, 1,059 Fingerboard Road, Grasmere, Borough of Richmond, mtg $15,500, all liens, Jan. 22; attorney, Leon A. Birck, 42 South 22d St, Flushing, Borough of Queens.....$100

7TH AV, e s, 25 ft n of 129th St, 24.11x96; Graham Siegel Co. to Malton Realty Corp., 55 John St, b. and s, all liens, Jan. 25...$1

12TH ST, 222 East, s s, 363.6 ft w of 2d Av, 21.5x103.8; 18th St, 220 East, s s, 385 ft w of 2d Av, 15.6x103.3; Clara Josephson, Philadelphia, Penn., to George Hennessey, 2,844 Decatur Av, Bronx, July 21, 1916...$100

16TH ST, 431 West, n s, 400.2 ft e of 10th Av, 25.2x92, foreclosure Nov. 22; Charles E. Heydt, referee, to Oliver C. Wagstaff, 181 East 61st St, party in int., Dec. 11; attorney, John S. Wise, Jr., 20 Broad St...$5,000

22D ST, s s, 295 ft w of 1st Av, 20x97.6; Matilda Fitzsimons to George Schultz, 242 East 23d St, mtg $7,000, Jan. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 B'way...$100

41ST ST, n s, 230 ft e of Broadway, 23x98.9; Bush Terminal Buildings Co. to Exhibition Building, Inc., 100 Broad St, bond and security, Jan. 24; attorney, United States Title Guarantee Co., 32 Court St., Brooklyn...$1

42D ST, 130 and 132 West, s s, 300 ft w of 6th Av, runs s 98.9 x w 25 x s 98.9 to n s 41st St, 135 West, x w 25 x n 197.6 to 42d St, x e to beginning; John Hoge, Zanesville, Ohio, to Exhibition Building, Inc., 100 Broad St, Jan. 20; attorney, United States Title Guarantee Co., 32 Court St, Brooklyn.

42D ST, 505 West, n s, 100 ft w of 10th Av; 25x100.5; Peter Schmuer to John A. Leighton, 505 West 42d St., mtg $15,000, quitclaim, Nov. 9, 1916; attorney, W. M. Powell, 7 Wall St.....$1

42D ST, 434 West, s s, 350 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Amelia J. Moeller to William H. Berkemeyer, at East New Milford, Palisade Township, N. J., ½ part, b and s, c a g, Jan. 25; attorneys, Todd & St. John, 256 Broadway.....$100

40TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 10th Av, 25x96.8x irregular; Adolph Richter to William J. Koberline, 711 10th Av, b. and s, c. a. g., Jan. 25; attorneys, Thompson, K. & W., 256 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; William J. Koberline to Adolph and Cecelia Richter, 461 West 46th St., tenants by entirety, Jan. 25; attorneys, same.....$1

56TH ST, 334-336 West, s s, 425 ft w of 8th Av, 50x100.5, partition sale Oct. 30, 1916; Maurice Deiches, referee, to Lexing Park Realty Co., 569 5th Av, mtg $40,000, all liens, Jan. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$40,000

57TH ST, n s, 465 ft west of Amsterdam Av, 40x100.5; 245 West 69th Street Co. to West End Operating Company, 245 West 69th St, mtg $60,500, Jan. 25; attorney, Jos. G. Abramson, 320 Broadway.....$1

82D ST, 10 West, s s, 157 ft w of Central Park West, 18x100; Albert Teets to Matthew A. Wilks, 440 Madison Av, mtg $19,500, all liens, Jan. 20; attorneys, Emmet & Parish, 62 Wall St.....$1

89TH ST, 223 East, n s, 225 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.8, foreclosure Jan. 16, 1917; Joseph Tendler, referee, to Walter V. Hunt-Walker 462 Willoughby Av, Brooklyn, and Ferdinand W. Keller, 369 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, exrs., Jan. 23; attorneys, Rabe & Keller, 258 Broadway.....$20,000

103TH ST, 171 East, s s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Jennie Kraus to Emma D. Gardner, 22 Grove St, Brooklyn, mtg $17,000, all liens, Jan. 24; attorneys, Gilbert & Marx, 55 Eldorado Place, Weehawken, N. J., due Oct. 10, 1917, 6 p. c., prior mtg $31,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$400

141ST ST, 226 West, s s, 462.6 ft e of 7th Av, 37.6x99.11, Jan. 25; Marie Hoop to Charles C. Jordan, 600 West 178th St, 3 years, prior mtg $20,000; attorney, F. J. Davis, 52 William St.....$8,000

Bronx.

DALY AV, w s, 99.8 ft n of 180th St, 42.7x105.9; Lanzer & Kahn Co., Inc., to Milton W. Rauh, 875 Park Av, Jan. 24, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$32,000

FREEMAN ST, 508 and 511, n s, 60x90; John H. Green to Munderloh Realty Co., Inc., 2,210 3d Av, correction deed, Jan. 23; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Munderloh Realty Co. to Marguerite Hardy, 891 Forest Av, mtg $42,800, Jan. 15; attorney same.....$100

HEATH AV, e s, Lot 140, map of Maria Shrady, 170.5x.....; also Lots 15 to 18, map of estate of Benjamin Richardson; Howard to Munderloh Realty Co., Inc., 3,210 3d Av, mtg $7,000, Jan. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

LINCOLN AV, s e corner of 135th St, 50x100; Albert Schultz to Emma Gett, 316 South 4th Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Jan. 2; attorney, Emma Gett, 316 South 4th Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Augustus Schultz to same, 1-3 part, Nov. 13, 1916; attorney, same.....$1

LOTS 18 to 21 and 221, map of partition sale of L. G. Hunt Estate; also McGraw Av, n e corner of Harrison Av, 75x35x85.6x76.2; May V. Lawlor to Catherine E. Rochfort, 1,278 Rider Av, mtg $9,200, Oct. 23, 1916; attorneys, Clocke, K. & R., 891 East 149th St.....$100

MAYFLOWER AV, w s, 675.5 ft n of Pelham Road, 50x100; Aurelia L. Leuchner to Joseph and Josephine Osso, 81 Chrystie St, Jan. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

WEBSTER AV, w s, 100.4 ft n of 170th St, 50x110; also Nathalie Av, w s, 298.9 ft n of land of T. W. Reed, 250.3x120.1x250.4x118.1; also Nathalie Av, s w corner of 230th St, 50x120.1x50x124.8; also Heath Av, e s, 50 ft s of 230th St, 125.4x100.7; also Heath Av, w s, 272.3 ft n of land of T. W. Reed, 125x90; also Heath Av, s w corner of 230th St, 25x100.7; also Bailey Av, e s, 100.7 ft s of 230th St, runs s 53.2 x e 100.7 x n 55.2 to centre line of 230th St x w 100.7; also plot begins between centre line of Bailey Av, s 230th St, runs 125 x e 10.7 x n 125 x w 10.7; also plot begins at centre line of block between Bailey and Heath Av, distant 150 ft s of 230th St, runs s 125 x e 10.7 x n 125 x w 10.7; also land in Borough of Manhattan; also any other real estate of which Lazarus Fried died, seized; Emil Fried et al. to Kiowa Realty Co., 118 Duane St, Jan. 17; attorneys, Elseman, L. C. & L., 135 Broadway.....$100

WILLIS AV, e s, 100 ft s of 184th St, 100x100; Atlantic Dock Co. to Willis Avenue Realty Co., Inc., 130 Willis Av, mtg $300,000, Jan. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way.....$1

3D AV, n w corner of 181st St, 31.6x100; Lawyers Title and Trust Co. and another, ex'rs, to John C. Heintz, 2,201 Broadway and another, Jan. 13; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.$6,100

150TH ST, 320 East, s s, 25x100; Levi M. Scoville to Catherine G. Miller, 359 East 146th St, Jan. 25, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,750

178TH ST, 235 East, 25x105.1; Silas D. Becker to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Jan. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,500

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,537, s e corner of 141st St, store and basement; Plattsmouth Realty Co. to Charles Croft, 97 Hamilton Place, 5 years from Jan. 1, 1917; address, on premises.....$840

PARK AV, n w corner of 123d St, store and basement; Leopold Neugass to Dominick Fata, 2,485 2d Av, 5 years from Jan. 1, 1917; attorney, Frank Porco, 246 East 115th St.....$900

5TH AV, 630, front part of sixth floor; Henry Clews to Sophie C. Ans, 326 West 51st St, (V. Darsy,) 5 years from May 1, 1917; attorney, Robert Brown, 414 Madison Av.$2,500

35TH ST, 218 East, s s, 150 ft e of 3d Av, 25x98.9, all; Ellen Quinn to Paul P. Schleich and John B. Smeraldi, (firm of Schleich & Smeraldi,) 103 Park Av, 10 years from Feb. 1, 1917; attorney, William A. Kroyer, 150 Broadway.....$2,400

43D ST, 236-8 West, the stewardship of the clubhouse, with exclusive privilege of cafe, restaurant, &c.; Geneva Society of Hotel Co. to Mabel A. Barnett, 414 West 120th St, from Feb. 1, 1917, to Sept. 30, 1922; attorney, Perlie F. Fallon, 165 Broadway...$2,000

64TH ST, 404 East, store and part of cellar; Henry Ahrens to Joseph Wittman, 1,274 Avenue A, 5 years from Aug. 1, 1916; Bernheimer & Schmidt, 123th St and Amsterdam Av.....$900

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 2,730 to 2,736; William Herman against T. J. McLaughlin's Sons, owners and contractors.....$140

MADISON AV, 4th Av, 26th and 27th Sts, block, &c; Ben V. Ellison against New York Life Insurance Co., owner; George D. Grundy, contractor.....$1,337

38TH ST, 24 East; Constantin Eckert against George R. Sheldon, owner; Frederick Polhack, contractor.....$99

53D ST, 5 East; Thomas W. Ferguson against Estate of William S. Pyle and Douglas L. Elliman & Co., owners; Building and Repair Co. and John L. Gaven, contractors.....$260

57TH ST, 36 West; Hyman Brown against Elizabeth L. Goodnow and Isabella L. Bigelow, owners; L. Wiederman Iron Works, contractor $330

61ST ST, n s, 200 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5; Matthew W. Del Gaudio against John Doe, owner; Michael A. Romagna and J. Henry Berg, contractors $75

99TH ST, 25 East; Julius Glaser & Son against Theodore P. Cooper, owner and contractor $25

142D ST, 545 and 547 West; Wolf Weinraub against Mina Effinger, owner; Morris Bogdanoff, contractor $200

Bronx.

CANNON PLACE, 3,482, 3,484, and 3,486; Arthur Jacobsen against Cannon Place Construction Co., Inc., owner; Victor Zambetti, contractor $55

CHISHOLM ST, 1,845; Samuel Atromowitz against Catherine M. Louise Beddow, owner; Adolph Trube, contractor.....$100

WOODYCREST AV, e s, 25 ft n of 165th St, 100x100; Richard Furiong, Inc., against Woodycrest Building Corporation, owner; McDermott & Hanigan, Inc., contractors.....$125

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

CANAL ST, s e corner of Mott St, 75x47.2; 50th St, n s, 130 ft e of Lexington Av, 19x100, 133d St, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Essie Auerbach against Annie Bernstein et al; partition; attorney

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive house; beautiful large, small rooms; bath, kitchenette, electricity.

87TH, 54 WEST.—Attractive back parlor; electricity, hot water; other rooms; select.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Private house, large room, private bath, with shower, electricity; reasonable.

96TH, 320 WEST.—Attractive parlor, suitable two; electricity, phone; one flight. Brunsmann.

98TH, 254 WEST, (between Broadway and Riverside).—Bachelor accommodations or refined couple; suite or large room; bath. Apt. 9.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Beautifully furnished single, double rooms, twin beds, private baths; also housekeeping rooms; steam; $4-$15.

103D, 74 WEST.—Second floor, front, large room, opposite bath; quiet home for business gentleman with adults; $6. Drummond.

113TH, 501 WEST.—Large corner room; southeastern exposure; gentlemen. Mrs. Boos.

113TH, 617 WEST.—Attractive, small, sunny, outside room; conveniences; breakfast optional. Kitchen.

121ST ST., 537 WEST.—Sunny outside room; high-class apartment; refined table. Apartment 51.

122D, 509 WEST.—Single or double room; women only; use kitchen. Soudant.

BROADWAY, 2,020, (69th St.)—Couple having beautiful apt. would rent charming room adjoining bath to refined gentleman; $10. Rolling, 6314 Col.

BROADWAY, 2,728.—Two nice, sunny connecting rooms; conveniences; breakfast optional; phone. Borgen.

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 112, (Apt. 81.)—Large, attractive room overlooking St. John the Divine; near bath; high-class house, with French couple; $7.50.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73.—Beautiful rooms, overlooking Hudson; private house; 70th St.

WEST END AV., 664, (near 32d St.)—One block to subway; new, handsomely furnished large rooms; twin beds; smaller rooms; references.

WEST END AV., 826.—Beautiful double, single room, bath adjoining; breakfast. Riverside 3050.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

82D, 20 WEST.—Parlor floor; will furnish; physician; references. Caretaker, 6 West 82d.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished, sunny room, private bath, central location, by young business woman; references. Address I. S., 61 Times.

YOUNG MAN, college education, Christian, wishes room and private bath with small family. Washington Square district. P 178 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Excellent table; private baths; steam heat; electricity; references.

West Side.

72D, 147 WEST.—Attractively furnished large and small rooms; private bath; also table guest.

72D, 314 WEST.—Suite with bath; single room; table supplied from owner's farm.

73D, 181 WEST, (Broadway.)—Desirable vacancy; southern exposure; American family; home table.

76TH, 239 WEST.—Large room, with, without bath; single room; excellent table.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Elegant suite in rose color, private bath; single room, running water; beautiful home; electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 174 WEST, (The Little House.)—Beautiful, large room; delicious home table.

86TH, 341 WEST.—A large room, with three windows, twin beds, running water, good neighborhood; two blocks from subway.

85TH, 250 WEST.—Large, small room, connecting bath; heated; southern exposure; home cooking.

88TH, 316 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE SINGLE ROOM; TABLE A SPECIALTY.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Charming house, quiet; accessible neighborhood; large room; southern exposure; also single room; exceptional table and service.

102D, 305 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Exceptionally furnished large rooms and bath in private house with private family. Telephone.

102D, 249 WEST.—Comfortable room; high-class house; excellent table board. Riverside 6343.

121ST, 537 WEST.—Sunny, outside room; high-class apartment; refined people. Apt. 51.

156TH, 553 WEST, THE LAFAYETTE INN.—DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH BOARD; NEAR BROADWAY SUBWAY STATION.

Charming Winter Home of Highest Standard, 20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
50 Cozy Rooms, Suites; Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables. Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness. Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms. Comforts. Weekly, $10-$18 per adult, with meals.
THE EVELYN LODGE, 887 GEORGE, S. I. Tel. CENTRAL 70. Take 379 Tompkinsville bus.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (109th St.)—Exceptional accommodations with private family; modern apartment; gentlemen preferred. Phone Mrs. H., Academy 1509.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 596.—Room, with running water and private lavatory; private home; Hudson; reasonable. Broadway subway, 137th St. Apt. 1.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Attractive suite; superior board; $12 weekly; exceptional surroundings. Payne.

BOARD WANTED.

YOUNG Jewish bachelor wants comfortable home with private family near Williamsburg section, Brooklyn; give full information. J. S., 62 West 124th St.

YOUNG MAN wishes room and board in private family between 66th and 150th Sts., west side. K 84 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year around. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New York State.

TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS cared for at the Wilkinson House, Liberty, N. Y.; booklet.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

HUDSON limousine and landaulet, used but five months, both in magnificent condition; cannot be told from new; absolute sacrifice. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON super 6, 1916, driven very little. Bishop-McCormick-Bishop, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4000.

MERCER "22-72" convertible limousine, 7-passenger; practically new; body of special design and very handsome; price $3,700; cost $5,500; inquire immediately. Phone Columbus 5161.

OLDSMOBILE runabout, 1916, used six months carefully; cost $1,095, without extras; $575. Mr. Bennett's car, 150 West 55th.

OVERLAND 1916 Touring Car seating 7; 1915 Packard 3-38 Phaeton, in excellent condition; 1912 Paige six-cylinder 7-passenger touring car; 1916 Overland roadster; prices attractive; each Overland car guarantee. Willys Overland Inc., Used Car Department, Broadway, at 50th St. Phone Circle 1300.

PACKARD, 1914, 6-48, seven-passenger touring; runs and looks like new; has two new tires; price $975; act quick. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

PACKARD, 1914, complete, $1,000. Du Charme, Netherland Hotel.

PAIGE, 1915 touring, Fairfield model, demountable Winter top, with Summer top; newly painted and in fine running condition; extra tire, tube, and tire cover; $700. Peerless, 1,896 Broadway. Phone Columbus 8763.

PEERLESS, 1914 limousine "48," six-cylinder, fully equipped, with extra tires and tubes, and has an extra touring body, with top and glass front; car guaranteed in fine condition. Peerless, 1,896 Broadway. Phone Columbus 8763.

PEERLESS limousine, small six, extra touring body; Gray-Davis starter, light; cost $6,000; accept $760. 150 West 55th.

PEERLESS dark blue town car; perfect condition; new tires. T 166 Times.

RENO "15" TOURING

light 5-passenger; complete; condition guaranteed; sacrifice. 305 West 79th, nr. Riverside.

RENAULT 12 FASHION 18, 1914, TOWN CAR.

PEUGEOT BROUGHAM, 1916, 16-36 H. P.

ELECTRIC STARTER.

CADILLAC, 1916, LANDAULET.

ABOVE CARS ARE EQUAL TO NEW IN ALL RESPECTS.

GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
685 5TH AV. 4837 PLAZA.

RENAULT, 1912, private town car, 20-30, for rent, to responsible party, or would sell beautifully appointed. Call 82 West 58th St., fourth floor. Plaza 7912.

STEARNS-KNIGHT LIMOUSINE.
PRACTICALLY NEW.
COST $5,000; PRICE TODAY, $1,000.

The whole car is like new; motor is in perfect shape; electric starter perfect; tires are in fine condition; wonderful non-skid that have not been run 10 miles; other three in fine condition; body by Holbrook and upholstered in gray whipcord, and it is like new; has two small seats for the extra seats; car is painted a dark maroon, with top part black, and there is not a scratch on it; car open to mechanical inspection and demonstration, day, evening, or Sunday. On exhibition at the Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 1917, eight-cylinder, seven-passenger touring car; brand new; 30 per cent. from current price. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,741 Broadway.

STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL, NEW.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
CADILLAC 1916 ROADSTER.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1916 ROADSTER.
MERCER RACEABOUT. Very fast.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOBS,
THIRD FLOOR, 1,790 BROADWAY.

STUTZ 1915 Bearcat speedster; run less than 5,000 miles; looks and runs like new; price $1,050. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

STUTZ 1916 bulldog double ignition six; good tires; equipment; $1,500. Apt. 123, 895 West End Av., 6612 River.

STUTZ 1917 Bulldog Special; run less than 2,000 miles; absolutely perfect; sacrifice. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

USED CARS FOR SALE.
1 25 PACKARD TWIN 6 LIMOUSINE.
1 25 PACKARD TWIN 6 TOURING.
1 35 PACKARD TWIN 6 TOURING.
2 38 PACKARD TOURING.
1 25 PACKARD TWIN 6 RUNABOUT.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF NEW YORK.
172 MALBONE, NEAR BEDFORD AV.
TELEPHONE FLATBUSH 8384.
OPEN SUNDAYS.

WILLYS KNIGHT, 1916, coupe, slightly used; 1916 Overland five-passenger touring car; Mercer roadster; in excellent condition; 1916 Willys Knight touring car; 1916 Overland six-cylinder touring car; guarantee accompanies each Overland car; prices reasonable. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway, at 50th St. Phone Circle 1300.

WINTON 1913, seven-passenger, fully equipped, including electric lights, self starter, Westinghouse air springs, and removable Winter top. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON limousine, thoroughly overhauled and repainted; guaranteed; this car is in exceptionally attractive condition. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCKS, FOR SALE TRUCKS.
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Whites, Macks, Republics, Saurers, and contractors' Dumpers. Various style bodies and capacities.
LAWRENCE MOTOR SALES CORP.,
136 West 52d St. Phone Circle 190-191.

Automobiles Wanted.

SUPERIOR make limousine or touring car wanted; must be actual cash bargain; 1916 7-passenger, 48 horse power; fullest particulars, including motor number, miles run, equipment, &c.; where seen. R 359 Times Downtown.

Wanted.—A 7-passenger automobile for cash. K 108 Times.

Automobiles for Rent.

Beautiful PACKARD cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th, 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 6219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD, "6," latest model, beautifully designed limousine, to rent; best references. Hawes, 207 West 75th St. Phone 1882 Columbus; rates moderate.

PACKARD.—Elegantly equipped; owner careful driver; very reasonable. D. Leahy, 300 West 55th St.

PACKARD limousine, beautiful condition, to rent by month with liveried chauffeur. Columbus 7539.

PACKARD, elegantly equipped; owner careful driver; very reasonable. Telephone 5538 River.

Automobile Supplies.

BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS.
New Departure Service Sta. The Gwilliam Co., 233 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD, M. C. A. Special Classes for
AUTO SCHOOL Owners and Chauffeurs.
1121 BEDFORD AV., Booklet and pass for
BROOKLYN. FREE TRIAL lesson.

Private instruction by special arrangement.

Auto school. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, &c.—Young university woman, exceptional scientific technical training and experience, desires position as assistant director, office manager, executive secretary, or collaborative assistant. P 156 Times.

CLEANING.—Woman wants office or theatre cleaning. Apartment 17, 370 East 163d St.

COMPOMETER OPERATORS.

Marvelous work performed on rapid figuring; permanent or temporary engagements; machines supplied with operators. John E. Ransom, Auctioneer of Adding Machines, 30 Church St., New York. Tel. Cortlandt 8084.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Nine years' experience; rapid typist; knowledge stenography; accustomed detail work and responsibilities; excellent references. R 306 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Long, valuable experience; efficient, intelligent; initiative; responsible, conscientious; nice appearance; desirable employe; excellent references; $20. K 100 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, high school education, fast dictation, neat, accurate, and fast typist; good appearance; $12. Miss H., Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST.—Good education; five years' experience; competent, accurate; excellent references; salary, $18 week. W 64 Columbus Av.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY. — Christian; high class, long experience; excellent references; $18. W 360 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Accurate; 2 years' experience high school graduate; references; $11. R 369 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Wellesley graduate; technical work preferred; $20. Secretary, 149 West 91st St.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; two years' experience; rapid, accurate; $12. K 74 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 7 years' experience, trustworthy, accurate; excellent references; $20. K 94 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—5 years' experience; efficient, refined; salary $18. Miss S., 2,481 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 35 Nassau St., Room 1,303. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT, cost experience, desires position with growing concern; highest references. K 84 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Aggressive, able executive and manager open for immediate engagement; thorough knowledge of manufacturing and commercial practices, office management, accounting, audits, costs, system; can qualify for important work. R 286 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT.
OFFICE MANAGER.

Capable executive, thoroughly efficient, possessing tact and initiative, at present employed, desires to make a change. K 99 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT. — Expert; books opened, closed, audited, written up; trial balance, monthly audits, $5 up; financial statements, income tax reports; reliable personal service. W 348 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, BOOKKEEPER, 28, credits, collections, costs, records; nine years' mercantile, manufacturing experience; university trained; salary secondary. K 80 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert, experienced; books opened, closed, audited, statements; reliable; moderate. K 82 Times.

AMERICAN, AGE 35, WITH 12 YEARS' EXPERIENCE AS SELLING AGENT FOR PROMINENT ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS, OPEN TO NEGOTIATE WITH LARGE CONCERN DESIROUS OF ENGAGING A REPRESENTATIVE WHO IS AN ALL-AROUND BUSINESS MAN WITH AD-VANCED TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE; PARTY HAS TRAVELED ALL THROUGH UNITED STATES AND CANADA. ADDRESS E 424 TIMES ANNEX.

ATTORNEY, Superintendent, and Manager of unusual executive ability; wide insurance experience, seeks permanent connection assuring recognition according to results secured. R 270 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILES.—Position wanted to learn automobile business by man of good address, pleasing personality, energetic, systematic, sober, and conscientious, mechanical turn of mind; willing to start on living salary. K 97 Times.

A1 HOTEL MANAGER, (40,) wants position, Henry T. Wood 1st, Phone St. Nicholas 9848. P 225 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, (24,) 7 years' experience; double entry, control accounts, trial balances; excellent references; salary $25. R 311 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER desires permanent position in spare time; trial balance, controlling accounts, bookkeeping for firms without bookkeeper. K 99 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, office man, (23,) five years' general experience; best references. R 335 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT desires position with chance for advancement. K 90 Times.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT.—Young man, experienced, wishes position. S. Remoirch, 323 East 89th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, worked in Mercedes, Benz, and Renault factories; German, 33, married, many years' experience, 4 years this country, first-class reference, wants steady position. William L., 490 Col. Av.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write William Hegreaves, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—German, 27, temperate, long experience, good references; wishes position in city or country. L., 413 East 40th St.

CHAUFFEUR, (33,) English, married, desires good position; good city driver; 15 years' references. W. S., 1,152 93 Av.

CHAUFFEUR. — Three years' experience, packard; private; references. La Placa, 1,188 Simpson St.

CHEMIST SUPERINTENDENT, 10 years handling men, supervising processes, buying machinery, desires executive position. Energetic, 1,284 Dean St., Brooklyn.

CLERK.—Age 20, knowledge stenography; good penman. Lerman, 456 E. 186th St.

CORRESPONDENT, OFFICE MANAGER. Seven years last position this capacity; able correspondent; clever detail; operate typewriter; thorough and plugger; if tired rolling stock proposition, interview me. P 177 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—Architectural draftsman desires position in design preliminary sketches, perspectives. P 114 Times.

EDITORIAL ASSISTANT desires position book publishing firm; college graduate; experienced. R 304 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE or assistant, (26,) practical, reliable, experienced, requests interview. Eisenberg, 1,123 Broadway.

MARRIED MAN, 30 years old, holding official position Southern yellow pine company, must locate with Northern lumber or other concern; good reason for changing; salary secondary consideration; references. R 52 Times Downtown.

RAILWAY CIVIL ENGINEER.—Danish; 8 years first assistant engineer in charge of field work; 3 years also electric plants and construction work in Argentina, S. A.; just returned; desires position. Z 312 Times Annex.

RUNNER and tracer will offer his services following up carload and less carload shipments; best of references as to character and ability. P 190 Times.

SALESMAN, specialty, hardware, auto accessories, metal products, desires position; clean-cut, aggressive hustler; age 38; references; little West or Pacific territory preferred; commission, with drawing account or salary. P 194 Times.

SALESMAN, successful, recently resigned good position with large produce concern to enter business for himself, wishes to connect with manufacturer of light delivery trucks and medium-priced passenger cars. K 92 Times.

SALESMAN, TEN YEARS' SELLING EXPERIENCE, IS OPEN FOR PROPOSITION; WILL COVER ANY TERRITORY. K 85 TIMES

SALESMAN, married, 31, open for connection with jobber or manufacturer supplying haberdashers; commission or references furnished. R 363 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, auto accessory, seeks connection with manufacturer; Michigan territory; knows trade thoroughly; organizer and producer. P 153 Times.

SALESMAN, traveling Southwest, wants small popular line silk petticoats, side line. E 422 Times Annex.

SECRETARY.—Stenographer, 30; rapid; accurate; legal education; financial, commercial experience; knowledge French, German; highly recommended. A 338 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, stenographer, (24,) experienced, capable, desires good connection. K 98 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, EXPERT, POSSESSING MANUSCRIPT ABILITY AND INITIATIVE, SEEKS OPENING WITH GOOD CONCERN; NOW EMPLOYED. R 360 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright beginner; good English education; fast dictation; transcribes accurately and neatly; willing worker; $9. Mr. M., Bryant 1,319.

STENOGRAPHER. — Well qualified; high school graduate; $10-$12. Mr. A., 38 West 123d St. Phone Harlem 617.

STENOGRAPHER, desires position, stenographer or otherwise, afternoon, evening; experienced. P 165 Times.

TELEPHONE CLERK.—Very fast, with ten years' experience, wants position on floor of Stock Exchange with large firm. R 366 Times Downtown.

TRAVELING SALESMAN, SO. AMERICAN, 25 years' experience South America, Spain, Scandinavia, and Switzerland, is open to represent American concern; speaks 9 languages; A1 references and bond. P 183 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, single, American; five years at present position at bank; desires employment Sundays, Saturday evenings, or one or two nights a week, as cashier, clerk, companion, &c; high school education; best of references. Address Efficiency, Box R 313 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) neat, refined, conscientious worker, who has been in business for himself, desires clerical position; possesses executive ability; willing to commence reasonable. Box 67, 2,121 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN, 20, good education, desires position, anything where there is chance of advancement; good reference. R 351 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, can assist in bookkeeping, also packing and shipping, wishes position at anything; references. R 349 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, five years' experience, retail, wholesale, employed, any chance for advancement; references. K 91 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) high school graduate, experienced, desires office or outside position where ability is appreciated. K 89 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) well educated, fitable, prefers steady position with some outside work. Address R. L., 127 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, Christian, desires position with chance of advancement; salary $10. R 858 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, American, wishes position as outside timekeeper; references. A. R., Times, Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) three years' office experience, seeks position with advancement. P 182 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) business experience, desires stock or outside position. K 88 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.

We have a vacancy for a bright, refined young woman who is qualified to act as advertising solicitor; strikingly attractive proposition; strictly commission basis. Apply from 10 to 11, Advertising Dept., American Jewish Chronicle, 1,632 Aeolian Hall.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and biller on Underwood; $10 to start. W 360 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, for a ladies' cloak and suit house. Reifs & Goldstein, 28 West 25th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; must be able to do stenography and typewriting. John Freid, 158 West 27th St.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; long experience necessary; splendid position. Apply Ruder Bros., 3d floor, 105 W. 40th St.

COOK.—First-class white girl, general work; must be good cook, neat; city reference; only two in family; wages, $40. 310 West 86th St., Apt. 8B.

FILE CLERK, experienced on correspondence; state age, experience, and salary. T 159 Times.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, middle-aged woman preferred, for small family; no laundry work; $30. Phone Cortlandt 4790 for appointment. R 361 Times Downtown.

GIRLS OR WOMEN wanted for light assembling work, bandage wrapping, folding, &c. Address Box R 356 Times Downtown.

HOUSEWORKER, white; three in family; good wages. 605 West 112th. Apt. 33.

MILLINERS.

THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED

MILLINERS, MAKERS, IMPROVERS,

AND APPRENTICES WANTED.

JOSEPH,
632 5TH AV.

MODELS, size 16 and 36, attractive, for cloak house; long season. Bamson Bros., 48 West 25th St.

NURSE, attendant, or ward maid for institution; pay $22 month. State age and experience, and address Box 125, Stamford, Conn.

REPRESENTATIVES. — A new proposition for the enlightenment of mothers and the education in the fundamentals for children; long established house; capable, ambitious women who can qualify advanced rapidity; selected than one thousand mothers for interviews; liberal commission. Call 6th floor, 16 East 40th St., New York. Murray Hill 6040.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Woman, over 30, possessing more than ordinary tact and ability, to call on our list of mothers and explain successful character building plans for children; salary. Room 711, 108 West 34th St.

SALESLADIES.—Extra for Saturdays; $1.50 day. Call Weisbecker, 268-270 West 125th.

SECRETARY.—Young lady of refinement, tact, accuracy, good education, and good health to act as secretary and assistant to high-class dental office; previous experience in such position desirable, but not necessary; slight knowledge of bookkeeping; must know typewriting; knowledge of stenography desirable. Reply by letter, giving age, previous experience, and salary required, Dr. E. B. P., 150 West 57th St.

SECRETARY.—Stenographer who has held similar position with doctor or medical officer; salary $20-$25. Apply by letter only, Room 1,000, 25 West 45th St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced stenographer wanted, residing in Bronx; desirable, permanent position for the right party. Answer, giving in detail your experience in previous positions, age, salary, and references. Z 250 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Slight secretarial work for manufacturer; bright, accurate penman; state age, salary, and experience; Bronx resident; replies confidential. Address R 346 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant—Desirable opening for an intelligent, neat girl; in answering give details as to references, experience and salary desired. W 368 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED. K. T., 273 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST.—Girl with restaurant and hotel experience preferred; good salary to right party. Plaza Restaurant, 1 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly competent; good longhand writer; references required; state salary wanted. P 182 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and switchboard operator wanted; must be competent. Pullman Motor Car Co., 1,892 Broadway.

STERN BROTHERS,

WEST 42D STREET,

REQUIRE SEVERAL EXPERIENCED GIRL PACKERS, 16 TO 18 YEARS OLD. APPLY AFTER 9 A. M. TO SUPERINTENDENT OF DELIVERY DEPARTMENT, 6TH AV. EMPLOYEES' ENTRANCE.

SWITCHBOARD Operator.—Bright, intelligent, reliable, trustworthy, not less than one year's experience at switchboard is required, for uptown banking house. Answer in own handwriting, giving full details; age, 17 to 22; salary, $10 to $12. T 190 Times.

TYPIST.—A bright young lady typewriter, with some experience; high school graduate; salary $10; Christian firm. Dry Goods, K 63 Times.

TYPIST.—Remington machine; chance to learn stenography and advancement; $8 to start. Davison Pub. Co., 407 Broadway.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPER, hospital in Brooklyn, $15; manufacturing, New York, $18; automobile, $15; accountants' office, $18.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, interior decorator, $18; specialist, $12; manufacturing, $15.

STENOGRAPHER, law, $20; export, $16; paper manufacturers, $15; machinery, $15; steamship, $18.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church St., City. Call from 9 to 1.

STENOGRAPHER and DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Excellent opportunity with a progressive automobile concern; automobile experience preferred; must be high class; good salary; several other openings at salaries from $12-$18. Call The Dictaphone, 83 Chambers St.

ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER and Spanish translator, $1,200; private secretary and stenographer, $1,200; bookkeepers and stenographers, clerk, $10-$15. Office Service Agency, 149 Broadway.

EFFICIENCY BUREAU, INC., AGENCY,
30 East 42d St.
Immediate openings. First-class positions.

Instruction.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Incorporated and Registered by the Board of Regents of the UNIVERSITY of the State of New York;
Individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance.

REGISTERED SCHOOL FOR NURSES, SYDENHAM HOSPITAL, 343 East 116th Street, New York City. A few vacancies exist for women desiring two or three years' training. Diploma granted after passing successful examination. Apply by letter or in person, Superintendent of Nurses.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.
Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Wanted, competent senior for progressive firm of high standing; must be able to work with slight supervision and be good report writer; permanent proposition, with excellent prospects for right man. Apply, giving full particulars as to experience and salary required, to R 273 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Competent seniors, capable of supervising audits and investigations, wanted by prominent C. P. A. firm; good opportunity for permanent connection. Reply, stating age, experience, and references. O 399 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Juniors, with some public accounting experience, by large C. P. A. firm; opportunity for experience and permanent connection for qualified men. Reply, stating age, qualifications, and references, O 398 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS, juniors, immediately, for temporary work; C. P. A.; state age, references, and salary expected. M. O., 294 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—One having municipal accounting experience; give references and experience. Address F. K., 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, trade directory; straight commission; no drawing account. Address R 355 Times Downtown.

ARTIST, male or female; one familiar with commercial art, making up dummies, pen ink on wash drawings; some one to work in our office at a specified salary; steady position; a very good opportunity for the right party. Write for appointment, otherwise no interview. N. J. Schless, 424 West 33d St.

BOOKKEEPER OR OFFICE MANAGER FOR THE RETAIL FURNITURE BUSINESS, ONE HAVING HAD PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE; FULL PARTICULARS, STATING AGE, FORMER POSITION, AND SALARY EXPECTED; STEADY POSITION FOR RIGHT MAN; ALL COMMUNICATIONS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. W 359 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY wanted in office of Brooklyn factory; good opportunity for one who is intelligent; state experience, age, nationality, and wages wanted. P 248 Times Downtown.

BOY, (16 to 18,) with knowledge of stenography, generally useful, run errands occasionally; advancement. Apply in own handwriting only, 850 East 23d St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOY, 17 or 18 years old and grammar school graduate, wanted in Furnishing Buyers' Office; good chance for advancement for a bright, active boy; salary to start, $7. Apply by letter in your own handwriting to Mr. Brundage, Rogers Peet Company, 842 Broadway.

BOYS, 16 years old and grammar school graduates, wanted in Shipping Department; good chance for bright, active boys; $6 to start. Apply to Mr. McAuliffe, Rogers Peet Company, 5th Avenue and 41st Street.

BOY wanted; Christian firm wants a wide-awake American boy about 18 years old, worthy of trust and confidence, good basic education, writing a good hand, and with common sense. If so apply at once, with references, to Room 805, 220 West 42d St., New York City.

BOY wanted, between 16 and 18, who is looking for an opportunity to get with a banking corporation, where chances for advancement are excellent; must be bright, neat, and come well recommended. Answer, giving age, education, and references, R 338 Times Downtown.

BOY, by large wholesale house, for office; good opportunity for bright, willing, and industrious young man. P. O. Box 3, Station A, New York City.

BOY wanted, between 16 and 18, in coat factory; general work. A. Leff, 127 West 25th St.

BOY of intelligence for general office work in wholesale importing house; references for character required. K 102 Times.

BOY, (16,) for office; neat, public school graduate; must reside with parents; also furnish best references. F 155 Times.

BOYS, 17; $7 to start; 10 A. M.; bring references. Library Bar Association, 42 West 44th St.

BOY wanted in office of cotton goods house. R 388 Times Downtown.

BUTLER-VALET.—Wanted, a thoroughly experienced and first-class butler in small family. Address H. S., P. O. Box 249, stating wages expected and references.

BUYER wanted, experienced in shoe leather and findings; part time work; good opening; state experience. Exporter, T 165 Times.

CASHIER.—For hotel supply house; hours 5 to 5, $13 to start, with advancement; one accustomed to above hours preferred. Box 6, Station C, New York.

CHEMIST wanted, to take charge of pharmaceutical laboratory of wholesale drug house; must be experienced in the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations and competent to originate and manufacture new preparations; state experience and references. Z 303 Times Annex.

CHIEF ACCOUNTANT.
A large hotel located near New York is looking for a competent accountant and systematizer on permanent position and rapid advancement to right man who is really proficient; salary $150 month to start, with increase as merit is shown. Immediate, Z 311 Times Annex.

CUTTER AND DESIGNER ON MEN'S NAINSOOK UNION SUITS AND ATHLETIC UNDERWEAR; PERMANENT POSITION; STATE FULL PARTICULARS. R 324 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DIE FORGING EXPERT.

Man with wide experience on heavy die forging work, drawing, forming and piercing steel blocks weighing up to 100 pounds; one thoroughly familiar with drop forging preferred, but this is not the essential point; position for capable man; state age, places previously employed, and full details regarding experience. R 305 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN wanted, mechanical men, for general layout of smelters, crushing plants, and mill buildings; also structural steel and reinforced concrete designers; for work in large construction office in New York City. Write, giving full details, training and experience, and state salary wanted. Z 296 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN. — Having good mechanical training and general knowledge of tool design; good opportunity for careful, reliable man. Apply by letter, stating fully salary, experience, and previous positions held. W 305 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN.—Mechanical draftsmen with experience in the design of transformers. Address Chief Clerk, Engineering Department, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRAFTSMAN, DESIGNER.—Must be capable on mechanical design; $25 to $30. T 158 Times.

ENGLISH PROFESSOR of prepossessing appearance wanted to teach correct English to large classes of downtown business people. Apply 2,009 Tribune Building.

ERRAND BOYS.—Bright, ambitious errand boys, 14-16 years old, wanted by an advertising firm; capable boys will be advanced just as fast as they show ability for bigger work. Call Friday morning. George Batten Company, 381 4th Av., N. Y.

EXPORT MAN, competent, required; experience in purchasing for export and office routine essential; state age, race, nationality, experience, salary, and if employed. A 358 Times Downtown.

FITTER AND CUTTER.—A PROMINENT FIFTH AVENUE RETAIL HOUSE REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF AN EXPERT MAN FITTER AND CUTTER ON WOMEN'S TAILORED CUSTOM TAILOR-MADE SUITS. APPLY BY LETTER, STATING COMPLETE EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED, &C., ADDRESSING QUALIFIED, BOX K 104 TIMES.

FOREMAN ARMATURE WINDER for South America; must speak Spanish, have experience on heavy motors, be capable of handling gangs of eight or ten Spanish-American mechanics. Write, giving qualifications and experience in detail. Z 295 Times Annex.

FOREMAN Wanted.—Experienced man for foreman of electricians in large industrial plant; must be thoroughly competent and able to repair A. C. and D. C. motors and do general work on light and power circuits; high school graduates. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

GLASSBLOWERS.—Several skilled glassblowers are wanted for really permanent positions by modern factory close to New York; references required; only men with experience in blowing chemical apparatus need apply; attractive proposition for good workmen. Z 301 Times Annex.

INVENTORY MAN.—Wanted, at once, experienced man for figuring inventory; state age, experience, and salary wanted. R 356 Times Downtown.

LORD & TAYLOR
require
the services of several
EXPERIENCED SILK SALESMEN.
Apply between 9 and 11 A. M.,
Superintendent's Office,
seventh floor.

MAN, experienced, newspaper or advertising man, seeking connection with definite future; must be in position to finance self few weeks; give experience and ambition in detail. T 150 Times.

MECHANICAL ESTIMATOR.

The largest manufacturing concern of its kind in the world has open

MAYOR IN DISPUTE OVER MOTOR SMASH

Mrs. Mitchel and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., in Party He Says Was Endangered.

ACCUSED OF 'INTERFERENCE'

Used Position to Fix Responsibility Wrongly, Says W. L. Sherrill, Demanding Retraction and Damages.

Mayor Mitchel and William L. Sherrill, President of the Frohman Amusement Corporation, are at odds over a motor car accident on Tuesday night which the Mayor asserts endangered the lives of himself and of Mrs. Mitchel, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Joseph Thomas, and Colonel William Hayward of the Public Service Commission, who were riding with him. Both the Mayor and Mr. Sherrill blame the chauffeur of the other for the accident and, although no one was hurt, each man declared last night that he should "fight the case to a finish."

Mr. Sherrill is especially irritated at what, in a letter to the Mayor, he termed Mr. Mitchel's interference, and contends that the Mayor employed his official position to occasion the issue of a summons to Mr. Sherrill's chauffeur. The Mayor and Mr. Sherrill are at absolute variance as to the facts of the collision, and the arraignment yesterday of Patrick J. Dowd, chauffeur for Mr. Sherrill, before Magistrate House in the Traffic Court, did nothing to make the facts clear, for Dowd asked for and obtained an adjournment of his examination until next Wednesday.

All that is jointly admitted by Mr. Sherrill and the Mayor is that their automobiles came together Tuesday evening at Fifty-seventh Street and Sixth Avenue and that the Mayor instructed Policeman Byrne to serve on Dowd a summons for violation of the rules of the road and failure to use necessary care. Of the circumstances of the collision the Mayor had this to say yesterday:

"We were going uptown in my car on the east side of Sixth Avenue when, at Fifty-seventh Street, my chauffeur turned out and held out his hand as a signal that he was about to turn to the west. There was a car coming behind us at the rate of forty to fifty miles an hour and this crashed into our mudguard. I stopped my car and told the officer with me to serve the chauffeur of the other car with a summons. It was due to the skillfulness of my chauffeur that we were not struck amidships. If we had been some of us probably would have been killed."

Mr. Sherrill made clear his version of the accident by publishing this letter which he said he had already sent to Mayor Mitchel:

Jan. 24, 1917.

The Hon. John Purroy Mitchel.

Sir: The more I think of the position assumed by you last evening, when your chauffeur deliberately turned your car into mine, the more indignant I am. My chauffeur was on the car tracks, going at an ordinary rate of speed north. You car came west in Fifty-seventh Street, and, instead of turning into Sixth Avenue south of the post, turned north of it without the slightest warning to my driver, who failed, possibly, to see your car on account of the post until he was right on it.

When my chauffeur saw this condition, he put on his accelerator so as to try to avoid your car running into us. A very distinct evidence of the fact that it was your chauffeur's fault is that the rear wheel and mudguard on the right side of my car were the only parts touched.

We immediately stopped and turned around for the purpose of getting the number of the car that had run into us, feeling without question that it was his fault. When we were approaching the officer with the idea of having the chauffeur arrested, to my surprise you came into the matter and insisted upon having my chauffeur arrested first, and later summoned.

I do not feel that simply because you are the Mayor of this city that you have the right to instruct an officer to take a particular position over that of the citizen who pays his taxes and license toward the support of these officers. The officer, prior to your coming up, had already satified himself that there was no occasion for making a complaint against my chauffeur, and I repeat again that I resent your interference, simply because you are the Mayor of this city, under the circumstances.

There were four reputable business men in my car returning home from a Directors' meeting of our corporation, and every one will give evidence of this fact. I feel that in justice to me you should have this charge against my chauffeur withdrawn, and, in addition to that, you should pay for the damage to my car.

I shall await with interest your answer to this communication. Very truly yours,

WILLIAM L. SHERRILL,
President of the Frohman Amusement Corporation, 18 East Forty-first Street.

The men to whom Mr. Sherrill referred were H. M. Goetz, Secretary of the Erbograph Company; E. A. Fineman, publicity manager for the Frohman Corporation; J. H. Schwartz, and himself. After giving out copies of this letter Mr. Sherrill said:

"Although the Mayor says we were speeding it is strange that the summons was for a violation of traffic regulations. It was the Mayor's car which violated these in turning north of the post. We were able to stop within two and a half car lengths, thus showing that we couldn't have been going at the rate of speed charged. Then, again, the Mayor himself was in no position to see how fast we were going as he was seated with his back to the chauffeur.

"When I walked up to the policeman he asked simply: 'What fault is it?' Then a man stepped up and said he wanted my chauffeur taken to jail. The policeman asked who he was, and he replied: 'I want this man arrested in the name of the Mayor of this city.'"

Harry Larkin, the Mayor's chauffeur, was in court yesterday, as was Policeman Byrne, but the adjournment halted the taking of any testimony.

The Mayor said he had received Mr. Sherrill's letter, but declined to comment on it except to say:

"This case will be discussed in court. All I can say now is that there was gross carelessness on the part of Mr. Sherrill's chauffeur, and for that reason I'm going to see this thing through."

SWANN'S ANSWER READY.

To be Filed Today—Grand Jury Hears Wilson.

District Attorney Edward Swann's answer to the complaint of the City Club, which asks his removal on charges of misconduct in office, will be handed to Governor Whitman in Albany by an Assistant District Attorney at noon today. At the same time Alfred J. Tally, a member of the Tammany Law Committee and Mr. Swann's chief legal adviser in his present difficulties, is expected to make the answer public in this city.

The answer the District Attorney made to the charges is understood to have been patterned closely after the various public statements he has made in defense of himself. He is understood to have told the Governor he procured the discharge of bail of labor union defendants indicted for alleged participation in garment strike riots because the available evidence was insufficient to convict them, and not, as charged, because he owed east side labor interests a political debt for its support of the Tammany ticket in the last election.

He is said to have repeated in his voluminous answer to the charges all the accusations he had made against ex-Judge James A. Delehanty and ex-Assistant District Attorney Lucian S. Breckinridge, who brought the original charges against Mr. Swann. Mr. Swann accused Mr. Delehanty of having been closely associated with a professional bondsman while Mr. Delehanty was an Assistant District Attorney. And he said Mr. Delehanty had practiced law while on the bench. Mr. Breckinridge he accused of having taken fees from an employers' association for prosecuting labor union cases. One of the City Club's charges was that Mr. Swann was trying to intimidate Mr. Breckinridge to prevent him from giving evidence against the District Attorney.

One of Mr. Swann's assistants, who has been most active in aiding the District Attorney's attack on Breckinridge announced yesterday that Mr. Swann had decided not to ask for a warrant after all for Mr. Breckinridge's arrest.

At the same time this assistant announced that "startling" testimony had been given before the Grand Jury by Albert L. Wilson, who went over to the District Attorney after the latter had kept him in the Tombs as a material witness for some days.

According to the newspapermen's informant—Mr. Swann himself wouldn't see reporters—Wilson told of graft having been paid to an Assistant District Attorney handling labor cases during the administration of Charles A. Perkins, and also involved a number of policemen who were active in the suppression of strike disorder during the strike of the clerks of Division Street merchants. Wilson is said to have told how the merchants paid this Assistant District Attorney $100 a week through him as collector in order that they might obtain police protection and immunity for their own attacks on striking employes. He is said, too, to have testified that some policemen were paid $5 a week or more for beating striking employes of the Division Street men.

The Grand Jury is expected to make a report of some sort today.

BROOKLYN NEEDS PARKS.

Civic Club to Work for More Playgrounds in the Borough.

Park Commissioner Ingersoll of Brooklyn told a committee of the Brooklyn Civic Club yesterday, composed of David A. Boody, Edwin P. Clark, Herman A. Metz, William A. Pothier, Alexander M. White, Walter H. Young, and James S. Graham, that the park and playground area of Brooklyn compared unfavorably with similar areas in other communities when relative population was considered. He said that the per capita investment in parks in Manhattan was $220.54, as compared with $30.12 in Brooklyn, and he added that a united effort was needed to provide more parks and playgrounds for Brooklyn, especially in the Williamsburg and Brownsville sections.

It is probable, according to announcement, that the committee, inspired by the Commissioner's talk, will appear before the Board of Estimate on Feb. 9 to urge the passage of a measure providing for a combination park and playground on the block in Williamsburg bounded by Union Avenue, Lorimer Street, Johnson and Montrose Avenues. Following this the committee will attempt to increase the park and playground space in other parts of the borough. "Brooklyn Beautiful" has been adopted as a slogan by the committee.

BOY GETS $1,500 FOR SCHOOL BEATING

Roney Says Miss Elder Broke a Cane on Him Because He Couldn't Learn Psalms.

USED A HAIRBRUSH ALSO

Lad Testifies Woman Teacher Held Him Over a Bathtub While She Struck Him 150 Times.

Malcolm Irvine Roney, 12 years old, who testified that he had been beaten 150 times with the back of an ivory brush for slowness in memorizing psalms, won a verdict of $1,500 from a jury before Justice Ford in the Supreme Court yesterday against the Rev. Jacob Morris Coerr, rector of the Christ Church School at Kingston, N. Y., and Mabel Frances Elder, Principal of the school.

For another delinquency in learning psalms in November, 1914, young Roney said that Miss Elder took a cane an inch thick, used by her in climbing mountains, and beat him across the legs until the cane cracked. She was greatly angered by this accident and blamed him for it, the boy said.

"When she broke the cane over me she said that I would have to pay for it out of my pocket money," he said. "I did not get any pocket money after that for a year."

After that, he said, she beat him with a dog whip. On the Saturday following Easter she attempted again, he said, to correct his weakness in memorizing psalms by laying him over the side of a bathtub, putting her knee in the small of his back, and spanking him with a hairbrush.

In May, 1915, she put him over the bathtub again, this time laying on 120 strokes, according to the boy. Louis H. Solomon of 38 Park Row, counsel for the boy, asked how he knew the number of blows. Roney said that Miss Elder counted every time that she struck him. On one occasion, he said, she ran the count up to 150.

"Were you a bad boy?" Justice Ford asked.

"No, Sir!" replied the witness. "I tried the best I could to learn the psalms, but I could not get them into my head."

"What was the reason that she flogged you?" asked Justice Ford.

"Just because we did not learn the psalms."

Young Roney is a grandson of the Rev. I. N. W. Irvine, rector of the English Department of St. Mary's College in East New York. The suit was for $25,000.

Wall Street Wasn't Blown Up.

Reports that an attempt had been made to blow up one of the biggest buildings in the financial district brought detectives to 14 Wall Street on the run yesterday afternoon.

After the swarm of detectives had dispersed, laughing, the story of the "outrage" came out. A messenger boy, intent on getting a check from a brokerage office in payment for a stock delivery, left a small package, wrapped up in a newspaper and bound with string, on the cashier's window ledge.

Commissioner Woods Takes Vacation

On the advice of his physician, Police Commissioner Woods, accompanied by Mrs. Woods, left yesterday for a two weeks' trip through Florida.

MAYOR FOR LOCAL OPTION.

Answers Anti-Crime Society Report on Sunday Saloons.

Replying yesterday to the charge made in the annual report of the Society for the Prevention of Crime that the Police Department ignored open violations of the Sunday excise law, Mayor Mitchel again outlined his views on Sunday closing. He said he believed in local option that "worked both ways." He believes in a referendum not only whether liquor shall be sold on any of the seven days of the week, but whether it shall or shall not be sold on Sunday. The city, he said, should be divided into excise districts and that the question as to the right to sell liquor on week days and on Sundays in those districts submitted to the people.

"My position on Sunday closing has been stated over and over again. Sunday liquor selling is the hardest problem with which the police have to contend," the Mayor said. "The Sunday closing law is what I call a morality law and not in accord with the sentiment of a majority of the population of this city. No, I won't say majority; nobody knows whether a majority or a minority oppose Sunday closing of saloons.

"But that there is a large proportion of the residents of this city who want Sunday liquor selling is self evident from the fact that it is so profitable to sell liquor on Sundays."

Fire Protection!

A fire, or water from a fire, coming into contact with our wires or firemen attempting to break into your store, for the purpose of running hose lines or performing other necessary work, causes an alarm to sound in the Holmes Central Office.

Our men investigate. You are notified and we safeguard your property until you arrive.

Fire protection is one of the functions of Holmes Service.

HOLMES

ELECTRIC · PROTECTIVE · COMPANY
26 · CORTLANDT · ST · tel. Cortlandt 10

This is the curve cut which assures fit, comfort and good appearance.

BERWICK 2½ in.

Arrow *form fit* Collars

Curve cut to fit shoulders and neck—will not chafe shirt—waistcoat cannot rise up under collar. *2 for 30 cents*

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC. MAKERS, TROY, N. Y.

When Experts Are Buying It's a Good Time to Buy

We know so well what next year's prices will be, that when we had the chance to "clean up" the surplus stock of Hart Schaffner & Marx we jumped at it.

These fresh new Winter Suits and Overcoats have just come in—making our stock vastly richer than any other n town. You will find them here to-day—added to the regular goods, on which prices were already reduced.

Compare these Suits and Overcoats—the remarkable values—with the prices at which we are selling them. We leave the result to you.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits and Overcoats at Reduced Prices

It's likely there'll not be any next fall at this price, **$19.50**

You never have got more value than you can get here now at **$22.50**

A good many that were at least five dollars higher are now **$27.50**

You can't do better in a fine Suit or Overcoat than in those at **$32.50**

There's a good big saving in the handsome Suits and Overcoats at **$38.50**

"When Experts Are Buying—It's a Good Time to Buy"

We also bought the entire surplus stock of Hart Schaffner & Marx Fur Collar Overcoats. The $65 and $50 ones are now $38.50, and the $90 and $75 ones are now $45.00.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, Cor. 29th
Third Ave., Cor. 122d
246-248 West 125th
} Open Evenings

By Request

Many of those who bought pajamas at our recent "Special" have wanted to buy more of them.

So we are repeating this offer for today and tomorrow only.

Special—Pajamas $1.45

Friday and Saturday Only

Some are satin-taped; some with silk frogs—some with the new military fronts. $1.45 for today and tomorrow.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
3d Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.
} Open Evenings.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

The Lord & Taylor Book Shop

If you will call at the Book Shop to-day or to-morrow, we should like to present to you with our compliments a copy of Dr. C. Alphonso Smith's book, "What Can Literature Do For Me"—a book worth having.

Conducted by Doubleday, Page & Company

New Laid Eggs, only 50c a doz. Whites, 55c.

Buy a dozen, try a few; if they are not the freshest and sweetest eggs you have ever used, return the rest and we will refund your money. Or, we will deliver 15 dozen or more, C. O. D. in city, or cash with order, within 50 miles. Join with friends and enjoy these delicious eggs at this low price.

Bartels

Established 1875.
Birds, cats, dogs, poultry, monkeys, snakes, etc.
HUDSON TERMINAL, 44 Cortlandt St.
Telephone 6398 Cortlandt.

WET CELLARS MADE DRY FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 1
Write for Catalogue.
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO.
Jersey City, N. J.

Monroe Clothes

On Herald Square, and every other section of this busy, bustling, wonder city you'll find wide-awake, successful men wearing Monroe Clothes.

Most of them are men who can afford to pay more than $15 for their clothes—but they have learned that for quality of fabric, excellence of fit, correctness of style and durability of wear, Monroe Clothes far outvalue ordinary $15 clothes.

The $15 price of Monroe Clothes is only possible because of our economy in operating.

We avoid high rents—by having all Monroe Clothes Shops—Upstairs
We make all Monroe Clothes ourselves and eliminate middlemen's profits
We never have "Sales"—and thus do away with the "two price" practice.

As a result, $15 here has a clothes-buying power that will prove a revelation to you.

Come up to-day and see Monroe Clothes.

Suits—Overcoats—Evening Clothes $15

Monroe Clothes

America's Largest Upstairs Clothiers

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED

MANHATTAN
42d St., Cor. B'way—Times Square
Nassau St., Cor. Frankfort—City Hall
B'way, Cor. Fulton St.
Columbus Circle.
N. W. Cor. 59th St.
34th St. & B'way, N. W. Corner
125th St., Cor. 7th Ave.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9 P. M.
OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 10 P. M.

ALL SHOPS ARE UPSTAIRS

BRONX
Bergen Ave., Cor. 149th St.

BROOKLYN
Court & Montague Sts.
Fulton & Hoyt Sts.

NEWARK
151 Market Street
Newark Ave., Corner Bay St.

No Alteration Charges — No Alteration Charges

Nujol For Constipation

IF YOU LIVED *as* THE CAVE MAN LIVED

—lived the active open-air life of the savage, and ate the savage's food, you would have the savage's freedom from health worries.

Civilization, particularly for city people, means office work, not enough exercise, too concentrated food—and consequently more or less frequent trouble with constipation.

Nujol relieves constipation effectively and without disturbing the intestinal nerve centers. Laxative and aperient remedies tend to destroy the delicate nerve-muscle co-ordination of the lower bowel,—hence are dangerously habit-forming.

Nujol is not a laxative. It acts in effect as an internal lubricant, preventing the contents of the intestines from becoming hard and in this way encouraging and facilitating normal movements.

Nujol is bottled at the refinery and is sold only in pint bottles bearing the name Nujol and the imprint of the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey). Refuse substitutes—be sure you get the genuine. Write to-day for booklet "The Rational Treatment for Constipation."

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(New Jersey)
Bayonne New Jersey

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Central Trust Co. stock certificate No. C1,455 for ten shares, standing in the name of John H. Folk; transfer of same has been stopped; application for new certificate made.

LOST.—Pearl-handled opera glasses, Metropolitan Opera House or taxicab, on Jan. 3; keepsake; suitable reward if returned. Mrs. Erwin Martin, 40 East 58th St.

LOST—Large diamond surrounded by rubies, between the Plaza Hotel and West 72nd Av. and 86th St., suitable reward. A. J. Mack, 79 5th Av.

LOST—Two fresh-water pearls, pendant earring, diamond in centre, platinum setting, 6th to 7th Av., on 57th; liberal reward. Apply Great Northern Hotel office.

LOST.—Monday or Tuesday, link bracelet, diamond setting, between 49th-25th, 5th Ave.-Broadway; reward. Boyle, 300 West 49th St.

LOST.—Gold locket containing child's picture and lock of hair; lost on west side above 96th St.; reward. G. R. Randel, 61 Broadway.

LOST.—In vicinity of Park Theatre, child's white silk crocheted bag; reward if returned intact to Gilbert, 317 West 89th St.

LOST—Bellevue Hospital, fur-lined overcoat; $50 reward; no questions asked. Dr. F. S. Meara, 400 West End Av.

LOST—Skates attached to shoes, Broadway-Tenth Av., northbound car, 5:30 Wednesday evening. Magee, 252 West 76th; reward.

LOST.—Jan. 24, jade ring, between Fifth Av. and 28th St., church; reward. L. Gaffney, Martha Washington Hotel.

LOST.—Royal Arcanum watch charm; star on reverse side. Liberal reward for return to McConnell, 203 Broadway.

LOST—Old-fashioned gold brooch, chased with black enameled design. Cochran, 3 St. Paul's Court, Brooklyn.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Tiffany diamond brooch, Jan. 24, 11 to 12 A. M., 192d St. and University Av., on University Av. car to downtown station of subway at 181st and St. Nicholas Av. Ryan, 2,593 Grand Av. Telephone 2233 Fordham.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Wednesday, brooch, Oriental topaz, possibly Broadway car. Apt. 24. Audubon 4550.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Cameo pin, surrounded pearls, four diamonds. Norwalk, 740 Riverside Drive.

REWARD.—Wall to 42d, Jan. 18, heart-shaped sapphire scarf pin with small diamonds. Thomas, 405 Park Av.

REWARD.—Jan. 20, gold necklace, two pale amethysts. J. Hungerford Millbank, Freeport, L. I.

$10 REWARD for return of handbag, left in the first coach of train leaving White Plains at 7:36 Wednesday, Jan. 24. Joseph Ridley, 215 4th Av., New York.

Lost and Found. Cats and Dogs.

STOLEN from 176 Prospect St., East Orange, airdale, (male,) about year old; answers name Jerry; reward; all parties warned against purchasing. William Wheatley.

RIDE-A-WEE HOME, 410 East 38th.—Dogs, cats for good homes; pet animal cemetery.

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